

# THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

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## Poetry.

### EASTER.

Come ye, lift your joyous voices,  
Raise your Easter anthems high;  
Now once more the Church rejoices,  
Triumphs in Christ's victory.

He is slain, the Victim holy,  
He hath risen, mighty Priest;  
So before Him, bending lowly,  
Let us keep His glorious Feast.

Christ is risen; now no longer  
Hades holds the Lord of Life;  
Death is strong, but Christ is stronger,  
He hath conquered in the strife.

Once for us He crossed the river,  
Now for aye He lives and reigns;  
Of eternal life the Giver,  
Sees the fruit of all His pains.

That new life within us springing,  
Die we daily unto sin;  
Every idol boldly flinging  
From the throne of Christ within.

Christ is risen, Who in dying  
Rent apart the Temple veil,  
By His rising proof supplying  
That His power can never fail.

Though in Adam every mortal  
Dies at the appointed hour,  
Yet is Hades' gloomy portal  
Conquered by the Saviour's power.

Glory, glory, never ceasing,  
Unto Father, Spirit, Son;  
Praise and blessing still increasing  
To our God, the Three in One!

—Selected.

## Selections.

### THE TRAINING OF ST. PAUL FOR HIS WORK AMONG THE GENTILES.

By Rev. J. S. Howson, Dean of Chester.

When we study the notices of the Twelve Apostles, as they are scattered for us through the Gospels, there is a thought which ought to be very present to our minds, but the importance of which is not at first sight altogether obvious. These men were under training for the future. Thus the words spoken to them, the incidents recorded in connection with them, are not simply full (as they certainly are) of direct helpful instructions for our spiritual life, but are to be viewed also in their bearing on what we read afterwards of apostolic work and apostolic writing. In this way, as tending to bind together different parts of these biographies, even small details are sometimes seen to start into new life. The simple fact of the case is stated in some words which we find in St. Mark: "Without a parable spake He not unto the people; and when they were alone, He expounded all things to His disciples." To this must be added another fact, that these disciples were not chosen at random. We know that four of them were fishermen, and that one of them was a publican; and we are not ignorant of the religious meanings which these circumstances suggest for themselves.

All this, of course, is not in the same sense true of St. Paul. He was, so far as we know, a young man far away at Tarsus, when those wonderful words were spoken and those wonderful deeds done at Jerusalem and in Galilee. But in another way he was under training, during his whole early life, for his future apostolic work, and under precisely such training as fitted him for that work. And certainly he was not selected at random. The significance of the selection is summed up in the words spoken by the Lord at the time of St. Paul's conversion: "He is a chosen vessel unto Me, to bear My name before the Gentiles." We shall find the ways of God justified, besides obtaining some very useful instructions for ourselves, if we consider

with some care both the choice and the training of St. Paul.

The moment at which the words last quoted bring us in contact with the sacred narrative is that when Saul is in solitude and blindness,—praying for light and guidance, and waiting,—after the terror, on the way to Damascus, of a brightness above the hot noonday, and after hearing the voice, "Why persecutest thou me?"

Ananias, a Christian of high character at Damascus, was commissioned by God to go to this arrested traveler and persecutor, "that he might receive his sight" and be welcomed as a "brother." Ananias hesitated; he even ventured to expostulate, for he knew the terrible purpose which had urged this visitor to come from Jerusalem. But the command was reiterated in peremptory words: "Go thy way; for he is a chosen vessel unto Me, to bear My name before the Gentiles."

I think there is proof that Ananias used these very words, when he came to Saul of Tarsus in his blindness and penitence. For we find him afterwards, when he was the apostle Paul, employing this image three times in epistles written at different places and under different circumstances. In writing to the Romans he says: "Who art thou, O man, that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, Why hast thou made me thus? Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor?" Writing to the Corinthians, and in reference to this very apostolic ministry of his own, he says: "We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." And long afterwards, in his latest letter, he writes: "In a great house there are not only vessels of gold and silver, but also of wood and of earth, and some to honor and some to dishonor." These passages sound like reminiscences of what was said at Damascus; and thus they are a help to us in binding together different parts of St. Paul's biography. Surely he could never forget what passed when Ananias spoke to him. Each word must have fastened itself forever in his memory.

And the thought involved in this image has an essential connection with the subject under our present attention. "A chosen vessel"—a "vessel"—in himself a mere instrument for the purpose of God. Certainly not a mere passive instrument; for his whole nature, body, soul and spirit, head and heart, and physical force also, were actively used. But still, from the present point of view, merely an instrument. He had no power of his own to produce any spiritual result. God might have chosen any instrument. He did choose Saul of Tarsus. And in the first place, and before we proceed further in our subject, we must bow down in humble adoration before this wise divine choice; and certainly we must not expect to know all the divine reasons for the choice.

Still Almighty God selects His instruments wisely; and He does permit us to see some part of His reasons. Moreover, we must remember that He made the instrument which He chose. He was "the potter;" and "the vessel" came forth from His hands ready for the use to which it was to be applied. It has been profoundly observed by a French writer: "God can make no mistakes in His choice, because it is He who puts into His creature the good which forms the basis of the choice." This selection, then, under every point of view, was quite independent of any special merit in St. Paul. And from this thought we pass to a thought which is very salutary for ourselves. Whatever we may have been appointed to do—as Sunday-school teachers or otherwise—we must not suppose that there is any special merit in ourselves, because we have been successful, or because we have been useful. Taking the case at its very best, each successful and useful man must say to himself: "Who am I that I should be thus chosen?" A most pointed question to the same effect is asked in one of St. Paul's own epistles: "What hast thou that thou didst not receive? And, if thou didst receive it, why boastest thou, as if thou didst not receive it?"

Now, following on after this remark

made above, that Almighty God chooses His instruments fitly, we have four points to which our attention should be carefully given in the instance of St. Paul:

1. First, there was his natural temperament. He had a certain work to do in the world; and for this work he was adapted by certain peculiarities of disposition and tendency. It would not be difficult to describe this temperament. For instance, he had eager and indomitable zeal. That this was natural to him, we can infer very confidently from the fact that we see it in him before his conversion. It was under the vehement power of this zeal that he came to Damascus. "Concerning zeal, persecuting the Church," is his own phrase regarding himself. Again, he had a most sensitive and ready sympathy. That this sympathy would be both quickened and regulated by Christianity, we cannot doubt. But he had it also by nature. And the proof is this, that we see it manifested on all various occasions, alike in the Acts of the Apostles and his letters. Sympathy comes out from him instinctively at every turn. I need not add how pre-eminently necessary these two qualities, zeal and sympathy, are for a missionary. But let us not fail to add that they are very necessary for ourselves likewise. If we are to have a happy influence—in Sunday-schools or elsewhere—over others, and to promote Christ's cause in the world.

2. Next, we must have regard to the preparation that consisted in the possession of certain intellectual powers. We see something of the natural movement of his mind when we mark the style of his writing and of his speaking. Nor in this way is any dishonor done to the great and solemn fact of inspiration. We cannot possibly study the books of the Bible without perceiving that the style of one sacred author is very different from the style of another. There is very variety in the Scriptures is one reason why they are so wonderfully adapted to all the varying changes of human knowledge and human habits of thought. Now, what we should naturally say of St. Paul's characteristic mental faculty, as exhibited in his style, is this, that it was eminently persuasive. Its versatility and force were such that it found its way easily into the convictions of men. All men cannot expect to have such powers of convincing and leading. But still each man has mental powers of his own; and each man is responsible for the use of them. Every man has his work in life, and God did not choose him for that work at random. Some of us have the gift of teaching, and the very possession of this gift shows that it was intended to be used.

3. Closely connected with these mental powers were certain advantages of mental training which he had early in his career. From his childhood he was in contact with the life of the Gentiles. He was a native of Tarsus, "no mean city," as he said himself on a memorable occasion, and as every student of classical history knows. He was a Roman citizen, as his father was before him; and thus some of the thoughts of his boyhood must have been connected with the Roman army and with Roman law, subjects which come before us in a very remarkable manner when we read his writings and the record of his life. He was familiar from the first with the Greek language, which was spoken all through the countries where he afterwards traveled, and in which he wrote his Epistles. He was familiar, too, with the sight of mercantile business. He must often, as a boy, have wandered near the ships that were in harbor at Tarsus, little knowing how such ships would be of use to him when moving to and fro on a wonderful errand to mankind. Once more (and this seems to me of great importance), he was early accustomed to the aspect and bustle and active life of great cities. His missionary life afterwards followed the line of great cities, and displayed itself most emphatically at Antioch, at Ephesus, at Thessalonica, at Corinth, and in Rome. In this slight enumeration we have some of the particulars of a most evident fitness in St. Paul to be "chosen" as a messenger to the Gentiles. He was made for the work; and we reverently recognize the divine wisdom of the choice.

4. But though born at Tarsus, yet as he told his fellow countrymen on the same memorable occasion, he received a large part of his early education in Jerusalem. The Holy City of David was familiar and dear to him. The sacrifices and ceremonies of the temple formed part of the experience of his daily life. But, moreover, he had been instructed in rabbinical learning by Gamaliel, the most famous Hebrew theologian of the day. He was well trained in the contents and interpretation of the Old Testament. And these things have a closer bearing on his mission among the Gentiles than at first sight appears; for, in the mysterious course of God's dispensations, the New Testament came forth, as it were, out of the Old. St. Paul, in his peculiar mission, could not have been a Gentile to the Gentiles unless he had been "a Hebrew to the Hebrews;" and two things, under this point of view, are specially to be remembered. The Jews were dispersed all through the Roman empire, and especially in the great cities. Both by the relations of trade, and by religious thought also, Hebrew influence had been established, of which the spread of the gospel, at the appointed time, gained all the advantage. We see St. Paul, everywhere, making his first evangelizing efforts in the synagogue; and the other point of special preparation was this, that the Hebrew Scriptures had been translated into Greek, and thus made ready as the basis for preaching, for study, and for systematic teaching. And let me add that, in connection with this subject, there is a fact which ought at the present time, to make a serious and lively impression upon us. It was at Alexandria that this translation was made. Tradition places the homes and the work of the translators on the seashore, just opposite the outer position of the British ships during the recent bombardment. On the rock, at the extremity of that part of the shore, was the lighthouse, which is said to have been the earliest lighthouse in the world. Thus, in two senses (one, we might almost say, prophetic of the other,) Alexandria has been a source of beneficent illumination to mankind. These things ought not to be forgotten now. "Known unto God are all His works from the foundation of the world." Places are "chosen," as well as persons. Had Alexandria not been made to be what it was, one part of the providential preparation would have been wanting which combined with St. Paul's personal preparation for "bearing Christ's holy name before the Gentiles."

It is our duty to apply to ourselves, very literally and simply, this great truth of divine choice and preparation. Our position in the world has not been determined at random; a good Providence has shaped our path, has found us work to do, and fitted us for that work. If we desire to serve Him, and to "acknowledge Him in all our ways," we shall find this conviction a source of much comfort and strength, even in the common affairs of life. Of course, there must be a religious mind, in order that this blessing may be realized. With too many, life is a perpetual struggle against God; and then the thoughts of Providence become darkened and confused. But if we are submissive, trustful, and patient, and if we ever look upwards for light, then there is vouchsafed to us a consoling sense of divine guiding. In gazing back upon the past, we understand many things which we did not understand at the time. Even our very mistakes and faults are seen to have been overruled for ultimate good.

Still more evidently is it important for us to hold strongly to this great doctrine—still more evidently does it reveal itself to us as a help and a blessing,—when we are engaged in religious work for the benefit of others. We cannot rise to too high a view of that office of a Sunday-school teacher which is happily and cheerfully undertaken by such vast numbers of persons in America and England. But it has its discouragements. Now, I urge that there is great strength and assistance in the conviction that God has chosen and fitted us for such work. We should cherish, especially at times of despondency, the sense of providential pre-arrangement. Every one of us has had his Tarsus, his Jerusalem, his Alexandria,—his opportunities, as well as his faculties for using them. An ascertained vocation tends to clear away the darkness of the past, and to unfold much of its meaning. Diligent and useful service brightens the golden links of the chain of providence. We see how God has led us up to the point of our present work, how He has made our way plain, and how He has given us powers, the existence of which we hardly suspected. The consciousness of unworthiness and sin by no means interferes with these convictions, but rather heightens and strengthens them. When St. Paul felt how God had "chosen" him for His work, he was overwhelmed with the thought of what free grace had done for him, a sinner. "By the grace of God he was what he was," and thus he "labored more abundantly than they all."—*Sunday-School Times.*

## ALLEGORY BY THE FISHERMAN.

*The Twenty-four Peace Commissioners Construct a Bridge Across the Chasm of Theological Controversy.*

I was much pleased to notice, during my travels, both in the East and West, the greatly improved and better feeling among the brethren in the ministry as well as the laity of our Zion. We must attribute this change, under God's merciful guidance, to the noble efforts of the "Peace Movement," inaugurated at the General Synod at Lancaster, Pa., in 1878, of which Rev. Dr. Weiser, of Greenville, Montgomery County, Pa., must have the honor of being the prime mover, or father, and who afterwards presided as chairman of the "peace commission" while in session at Harrisburg, Pa.

*Allegorical Bridge.* These twenty-four peace commissioners met at Harrisburg, and, according to instructions, got up a design and specifications for the purpose of constructing what was to be a substantial, durable and safe bridge to span the "Chasm of controversy."

First, as it respects the foundation for the piers, (for the great, long and heavy cables to rest on), these four piers must set on the "Rock of Ages" and be built of solid Reformed masonry, stones taken from the old orthodox protestant quarry, cut and dressed with the Reformation hammer and chisel. They must be squared with or by the old reliable gospel square, and thus use must be made of the plummet manufactured at old Heidelberg three hundred and twenty years ago; for these pillars or piers must stand perpendicular, must be able to withstand the flood and waves for centuries to come.

The two great, long, heavy cables which are to span the controversial chasm between the East and the West will contain over one hundred and sixty thousand single strands or wires all united in two great union cables. Then the main thing will be that these cables, which are to hold up the superstructure, must be well anchored at both ends, at the East and West.

The only safe and permanent anchorage will be to fasten these cables into the old and everlasting rock of sound doctrine; and they must be cemented by the power, influence and good faith of seven hundred Reformed ambassadors.

Four sentinels or guards must be placed, two at the East end, namely, the MESSENGER, at Philadelphia; the *Housefreund*, at Reading, Pa.; and two at the West, namely, the *Christian World*, at Dayton, Ohio, and the *Kirchenzeitung*, at Cleveland, Ohio; these are to guard, attend and protect the workmen.

The bridge is to be lighted up by four large theological lamps, two at the East and two at the West end. These four lamps are named Wisconsin, Tiffin, Ursinus and Lancaster. These lamps are to be supplied with evangelical oil, and Palatinate and old "Heidelberg" wicks.

*Free bridge.* This bridge is to be free for the whole Reformed family now living and for our posterity forever; the gates never being closed day nor night.

The charter is perpetual, and it is expected that the bridge so solidly built of metal will never rust or corrode, and that it will last for centuries.

*Liturgical hand-railing.* There are now eight D. Ds. and one M. D. appointed by this peace commission to put up the "Liturgical hand-railing" to this great bridge. Strange as it may seem to some, yet nevertheless there is now more anxiety and solicitude manifested at both the East and West end. Not so much about the size and quality of this railing, but more about the height or position.

There is quite a difference of opinion about this matter. Some would like to see the railing low so that all may be accommodated, while others are hoping that it may be put up high, having an idea that that is modern fashion; while others think it would be best to have a double set of railing, that is, the one high and the other low.

We are informed that these learned and wise men have been hard at work for over a year, and carefully studied and discussed the whole subject of railing, both ancient and modern, both high and low. It is rumored that the work is now nearly complete, but they have thought it best not to let spectators stand around to criticise the work as it proceeds. They wish, so it is said, "to make it solid, and to polish it and carve it," and to complete it first before it is thrown open to the public.

All that the Fisherman has to say on this point is, that not every one ought to expect his taste, whim or notion to be carried out fully, and that we must remember that a railing after all is a railing only and "not a bridge itself."—*H. Leonard in Christian World.*



## Family Reading.

## EASTER GREETING.

From the German of Karl Von Gerok.

"Why weepst thou?" How soft the words come stealing!

What greeting, blessed Magdalene, is this? Fraught are its accents with a wondrous healing; They still thine anguish like a mother's kiss! Methinks I hear that voice as thou didst now—"Why weepst thou?"

"Why weepst thou?" So breathes the balmy air

After the winter frosts, this sweet spring day; The blooming fields, the flow'ers rich and fair, The golden sunshine drive thy cares away; All nature sings in cadence sweet and low—"Why weepst thou?"

"Why weepst thou?" Dost thou thy Lord bemoan?

His precious body has the false world ta'en; O see! not death could keep Him from His own; Victorious o'er the grave He comes again, And tenderly His dear voice asks thee now—"Why weepst thou?"

"Why weepst thou?" The world afflicts thee sore!

O see! Him, too, they thrust the cold grave under, And placed their watchers on the gate before, And yet with mighty strength He brake asunder.

Dost thou then think that now God's wonders sleep?

Why dost thou weep?

"Why dost thou weep?" Dost thou thy sins bemoan?

Is that the stone at which thy soul doth quiver? O see! in His dear eyes is love alone; Our sins lie hidden in His grave forever! O dread Him not, and lull thy fears to sleep; Why shouldst thou weep?

"Why shouldst thou weep?" Is it that thou dost mourn

That over thee the cloud of grief is seen? O see! how bright the glorious Easter dawn Is rising on the fatal Easter e'en.

Trust, pray, and hope, nor 'neath thy burden bow—"Why weepst thou?"

"Why weepst thou?" Dost thou bemoan the dead?

Here is but earth that back to earth was given; Seek not the immortal in this narrow bed, The spirit soared on angels' wings to heaven; One day, and He will break the grave's charmed sleep—"Why dost thou weep?"

"Why dost thou weep?" Poor pilgrim, burdened sore,

After these weary years, wouldst thou be home? O see! thy gentle Lord is gone before, And waiteth till His little child shall come; Then thou, too, surely thy reward shalt reap—"Why dost thou weep?"

"Why dost thou weep?" Ay, Lord, one drop of peace

Thou canst in every cup of sorrow pour; And though on earth my grief shall never cease, Soon shalt thou dry these tears forevermore; Then shall the angels sing: "O mortal, now—" Why weepst thou?"

—Chambers' Journal.

## THE GLORIFIED CHRIST.

We preach Christ crucified; but His crucifixion is only one incident in His wondrous life and history. It was only for a few brief hours that the Son of God hung, pale and bleeding, amid the darkness that gathered over Calvary. But what was before that, when His goings forth were of old, from everlasting, and when He had glory with the Father "before the world was?" And what has been since, for these eighteen hundred years, during which all power in heaven and earth has been given into His hands, and He has been sitting on the right hand of the majesty on high, from henceforth expecting until His enemies be made His footstool?

The Christ whom we worship, serve and adore, is not found in Bethlehem's manger, nor does He hang on Calvary's cross; He is not in the garden of anguish, nor is He in the silence of the grave. To those who sought Him in the sepulchre, the angels said, "He is not here, He is risen;" and so to-day, we do not need to turn our eyes backward to the tomb, nor yet to fix them with unwavering gaze upon the cross. Jesus is not on the cross, nor is He in the tomb. He is no longer a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief, and despised and rejected of men; He is no longer the weary wayfarer in the seamless garment, or the scourged and smitten wearer of the thorny crown. If we would see Him as He is, we must turn our gaze away from the scenes of agony and humiliation, and, standing with John on the Isle of Patmos, we must see Him as he saw Him, when startled by a trumpet call, he says:

"I turned to see the voice which spake with me. And having turned I saw seven golden candlesticks; and in the midst of the candlesticks one like unto a son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about at the breast with a golden girdle. And His head and His hair were white as white wool, white as snow; and His eyes were a flame of fire; and His feet like unto burnished brass, as if it had been refined in a furnace; and His voice as the voice of many waters. And He had in His right hand seven stars; and out of His mouth proceeded a sharp two-edged sword; and His countenance was as the sun shin-

eth in his strength. And when I saw Him, I fell at His feet as one dead. And He laid His right hand upon me, saying, Fear not; I am the first and the last, and the Living One; and I was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of Hades." (Revelation i. 12-18.)

This is the "revelation of Jesus Christ" as He is, crowned with the splendors of eternity, and full of everlasting majesty and power; and it is this risen and exalted One whom we are called upon to serve. If we suffer affliction and reproach, we suffer them for the sake of Him who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despised the shame, and is forever set down at the right hand of God. We bear the cross, but we bear it after One who bears it no more. We suffer with Him; but He has forever passed beyond the reach of suffering, save as He is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. The Leader who beckons us to victory is not one whose blood-stained countenance is covered with shame and spitting, but one before whose majestic presence angels worship, while veiled seraphim cry, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord!"

Shall we not, then, emancipate our faith in Him from the shadows and darkness that have surrounded it? Shall we not, while recognizing the mystery of His wondrous sacrifice, and the anguish of the shameful death, look upward to the triumph and the throne, crying, "Thanks be to God that giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ?" We have an almighty Leader; one who has conquered every foe, and who in triumphant majesty waits the consummation of all His toils, when His victory shall be universal and His glory eternal.

O weary, fainting, despairing souls, do not linger perpetually amid the gloom of Gethsemane, or the darkness of Calvary. Climb the heights of Olivet, go "out as far as to Bethany," and see Him, the risen, glorified One, as He passes upward to the sky. Let faith embrace Him there, and let your longing heart look forward to the day when you shall share His triumph and sit down upon His throne. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. And every man that hath this hope in Him purifieth himself, even as He is pure."—Church Union.

## SOME FACTS COMMONLY IGNORED.

Pythagoras, instructed as Moses had been by the Egyptians, surmised the true theory of the universe; but "Science" refuted him and chained down the human mind for two thousand years to its clever imaginations. All that time the patience of God waited for the true philosopher, while "Science" taught men to place implicit confidence in its own sublime abortion, that theory of the universe, empirical and utterly false, which is yet one of the most brilliant creations of the human mind. Two thousand years of scientific ignorance, of ignorance like Narcissus, admiring its own features, doted on a mere invention which led Alphonso of Castile to scoff at the Creator and to impeach the divine wisdom. "If I had been present at the creation," said he, "I could have given the Almighty some hints how to improve His work." All these ages the sun and moon shone on in their sweet reflection of the divine "foolishness" that is wiser than man's wit. We owe to "Science" the enslavement of the human mind and its scorn of the Pythagorean theory for twenty centuries. To Copernicus, a theologian and an ecclesiastic, be it remembered, we owe true science; and to Christians, like Kepler and Newton, we owe the demonstrations which have emancipated the human intellect from the scientific fetters of ages. "Ah! but Galileo and the Inquisition," say they. What of that? To make the Papal blunder a reproach to Christianity and the Christian Church, you must assume, as sophists always do, that the Papacy is a part of the Christian religion. The author of Christianity has made His church and gospel responsible for nothing that He did not authorize. "Whence, then, hath it tares?" Answer: "An enemy hath done this." The gospel is not to be charged with what its enemies have wrought in its name.—Bishop A. C. Coxe, in Independent.

## JAPANESE WORKMEN.

Whatever be its origin, the devotion of the Japanese workman to his work, and his intense appreciation of all that is beautiful and of much that is grand in the sensible world, are alike unquestionable; and throughout its history generally the circumstances of the country have greatly favored the growth of these dispositions. If the principle of division of labor, which is nowadays supposed to be the very foundation of Western civilization, is not unknown among them, the Japanese workman has always been disposed to carry his work himself through every one of its stages, whether his task be that of working in metal or lacquer, or preparing woven fabrics, or of pottery in any of its branches. Each workman thus looks on his work, while it is going on, as on a child that he loves. It is his creation in the same sense in which a poem or a picture is the creation of a poet or a painter; and the feelings which it excites in him are not less strong. He is striving after beauty in every shape, not after money; and he has his recompense in a way which must cause some surprise to Englishmen.

In Japan the merchant, Dr. Dresser assures us, has no status whatever, though he be as rich as Croesus. Money alone, he adds, buys no position, and a prince will spend hours in conversation with a skilled workman, while the richest merchant would be beneath his notice. Some of the greatest of Japanese potters and lacquer-workers may be said to know nothing of money, the wife or child taking charge of the work when it leaves the hand of the master, who takes no thought for anything else. The establishment of feudalism under the Daimios, although it involved fierce persecutions of the Buddhist monks, in no way affected the conditions needed for the growth of the highest art in Japan. The palace of the baron became to the workman what the monastery had been thus far. He became one of the chief retainers, clothed, fed, and lodged by him, the return expected from him being the production of the best work in his power; and with this golden leisure and freedom from care his power was increased tenfold.

Thus has been developed not merely a patience altogether marvellous in the most minute and complete finishing of every detail, not merely a mechanical excellence seldom equalled and never surpassed, but a power of delineating life, especially the life of birds and beasts, which places the Japanese in the front rank of the artists of any age or country. It is strange to see in drawings which exhibit great defects of general perspective, portraits of animals which actually live on the canvas or the paper.—Longman's Magazine.

## THE QUEEN AND GOVERNESS.

The following anecdote of Queen Victoria is from the pen of Grace Greenwood: When in England I heard several pleasant anecdotes of the queen and her family from a lady who had received them from her friend, the governess of the royal children. This governess, a very interesting young lady, was the orphan daughter of a Scottish clergyman.

During the first year of her residence at Windsor, her mother died. When she first received the news of her mother's serious illness, she applied to the queen to be allowed to resign her situation, feeling that to her mother she owed even a more sacred duty than to her sovereign. The queen, who had been much pleased with her, would not hear of her making this sacrifice, but said in a tone of most gentle sympathy: "Go at once to your mother, child; stay with her as long as she needs you, and then come back to us. Prince Albert and I will hear the children's lessons; so in any event let your mind be at rest in regard to your pupils." The governess went, and had several weeks of sweet, mournful communion with her dying mother. Then, when she had seen that dear form laid to sleep under the daisies in the kirkyard, she returned to the palace, where the loneliness of royal grandeur would have oppressed her sorrowing heart beyond endurance had it not been for the gracious womanly sympathy of the queen—who came every day to her school-room—and the considerate kindness of her young pupils.—Ex.

## RAISED FOR US.

"Who was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification"—literally, "delivered because of our offences, and raised because of our justification." So unwrapped was He in our sins that were upon Him, that He could not escape from death. But when the justification of us, who are in Him, had been accomplished, He could not be detained by death. And so because our justification was completed, He was raised again. What an affecting emphasis is here laid upon the doctrine of our Lord's union with the people! Their cause is so thoroughly His own that He cannot strip them a single step in the path of redemption. Opener of the prison doors to them that are bound, He yet waits until the last demand of justice has been satisfied, before He comes through the gate of the grave to lead them out. The members must be with their Head. He cannot accept deliverance while they are under condemnation. But when the full acquittal has been secured, the glorious promise is fulfilled, "The third day I shall be perfected." Aye, Thou mighty Captain of our Salvation, Thou first begotten from the dead, because Thou wilt then have "perfected forever them that are sanctified." I am aware of a certain holy jealousy for the honor of the Cross, that restrains some from ascribing justifying efficacy to the resurrection of Christ. But let it be marked that it is not atoning justification which we attribute to it, but "manifested justification," as Edwards so exactly names it. And a guilty conscience needs this as well as the other. The prisoner does not know himself free, though he has served to its last day and hour his term of sentence, if the prison doors still remain shut upon him. Prisoners of hope, bound with Christ under the law, we are not fully assured of our deliverance, when we can reckon ourselves dead with Him, though justice is thereby satisfied. We wait for the angel to descend from heaven, to roll back the stone from the door of the sepulchre. The wounded hands and feet, and the lifeless body at last lying in the tomb, are the tokens of the price paid. But the empty tomb, the folded napkin, and the linen clothes, these are the tokens of the price accepted, of the prisoner's discharge, and of the losing of the pains of death forever, from all who died in Christ. And so to all the questionings of a timid or doubting

conscience, the answer now is "Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us."—Rev. A. J. Gordon.

## TWO WAYS OF ASKING.

The following true story is told by an Englishman. It is a story which ought to bring to some Americans as strong a lesson of reverence as the story is pointed:

"There was an old clergyman who was much troubled because his wife would sit in church, instead of kneeling. He spoke about it to her, but she gave no heed. No; she was more comfortable sitting, and she thought she could pray just as well in one position as another. 'You may pray as well,' he said, 'but I doubt your being heard as well.' However, it was no good; he might just as well have spoken to a stone wall. So then he went one day to his wife's old servant, and said to her, 'Hannah, I will give you a crown if you will go to my wife, and sit down on the sofa at her side, and ask her to give you a holiday to-morrow, because you want to go home to your friends.' Hannah was shy. However, the prospect of the crown encouraged her, and she opened the door timidly, went in and walking up to the sofa, where her mistress was knitting, sat down at her side. The old lady looked up in great astonishment, and asked what in the world she wanted. 'A holiday to-morrow, ma'am.' 'Leave the room, instantly, you impudent woman,' exclaimed the old lady, 'and if you want to have a request granted, learn to ask it in a proper manner.' Then the husband put his head in and said, 'My dear! is not this preaching to Hannah the lesson I have been preaching to you for years? If you want to have a request granted, learn to ask it in a proper manner.' Next Sunday and ever after the old lady knelt in church. She saw it would not do to treat Jesus Christ in that way in which she did not like at all to be treated herself.—Ex.

## SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD.

Far down the ages  
Perfume rich and rare,  
Borne upon the breezes,  
Filling all the air.  
Not from grove of orange,  
Beds of spices sweet;  
But from love's anointing  
Of the Saviour's feet.

Selfish spirits murmur:  
"Wherefore is this waste?  
Wherefore yield your treasure  
To a rich man's guest?  
There are those around you  
Needing it far more;  
Why not rather aid them  
With your fragrant store?"

But the Lord accepts it;  
Only He can know  
How her heart is breaking,  
Something to bestow  
On the friend who loved her,  
Gave her soul relief,  
As she knelt before Him,  
Sobbing out her grief.

Nay, it was no impulse  
By the moment wrought,  
But a mighty purpose  
Which occasion sought,  
Ere the thorny circlet  
Round His brow He bound,  
With the oil of gladness  
Jesus must be crowned.

Eagerly she seizes  
This her golden hour,  
All her costly treasure  
On her Lord to pour.  
Breaks the precious vessel  
O'er His blessed head,  
Dreams not of the fragrance  
By the action shed.

What although her motive  
Some misunderstood;  
When the Saviour answered,  
"She did what she could."  
Mary learned the secret,  
At the Master's feet,  
Heart to heart responsive,  
In communion sweet.

—Canada Presbyterian.

## HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

For our part we would place among the very first elements of household decoration order and tidiness. "Order is heaven's first law," and order, system, neatness and tidiness are the necessary foundation without which no superstructure of decoration or beauty can be reared. Hence it follows that all attempts at household decoration which result simply in the production of articles that must necessarily be easily defaced by use or wear or dust are futile and false in principle. The home is first of all for use and comfort. Chairs are made to sit in; beds and couches are to rest on; windows are to look out of, and any household decoration which interferes with the natural uses of these articles of furniture produces an effect the reverse of pleasant. A pretty and substantial tidily fastened securely on a chair or pillow will produce a pleasant impression. A futile little patch of lace or worsted work or color tacked on in such a manner that it is displaced the moment it is touched certainly produces a very unpleasant impression. A mass of curtains that effectually prevents a window from being used for the purpose for which it is intended, certainly defeats one of the main objects of household decoration which is to afford pleasure to the sight.

It might perhaps be laid down as a rule that household decorations which imply the necessity of too much care or that easily become marred or defaced cannot produce a pleasant or restful impression, and a restful impression is certainly necessary in order to make beauty enjoyable. The first impression on going into a parlor or a room all filled up with carved or embroidered or ornamented articles, or darkened with hangings and curtains, is often that of weariness as one realizes the immense amount of work and care necessary to keep them "just so." And if they are not kept fresh and free from dust they soon become objects of disgust. Is there any more disagreeable impression than that made by a room full of rich but uncared for furniture; dust in crevices; dust in the upholstery; dust on the carved brackets, and gilded frames, dinginess on the curtains and lack of freshness and life everywhere?

Give us in preference such household decorations as will either bear the frequent renovating which use requires, or give us those which in their very nature are ephemeral. A fresh bouquet of flowers is always beautiful; a withering one is always ugly. Wreaths and festoons of autumn leaves may be very beautiful and artistic until they begin to be dusty and drooping, then they are always a positive disfigurement. Nothing can produce a permanently pleasant effect in household decoration that does not give an impression of permanence, and of being consistent with the use for which it is intended. All considerations of form, color, contrast, combination, come as an after consideration to those of neatness, permanence and use.—Weekly Magazine.

## TABB.

Bereavement has its own language, whose pathos appeals to the most thoughtless. Even the ruthless boy, intent on mischief, becomes a sympathizing friend when he hears its moaning, as this sketch of a street-scene illustrates: A little girl, nine or ten years old, sat on the curbstone, one Summer's day, in the City of Chicago. They called her "Tabb." She was so busy with a poor little rag baby that she seemed not to mind the heat and the glare. One of the baby's arms had been torn off, and its head fell over one side, and every time it was moved the sawdust fell out from a hole in its foot. As the child sat there, trying to make the poor baby whole again with a darning-needle and some string, a boy about twelve or fourteen years of age came along, and stopped to look at her. The boy snatched the doll out of her hands, in spite of her efforts to prevent him. The eyes of the poor girl filled with tears, and her chin quivered as she said "Is your mother dead?" "Not as I know of." "But mine is, and she made that dolly for me when her hands trembled so much, and her eyes were so full of tears, that I had to cut the clothes for her. That's why the baby looks so bad." "I remembered now about seeing the crape on your door. I'm awful sorry I was rough. This 'ere lining in my cap will make that baby a little drier; and if you want say nothin' to nobody about how I acted, I'll give it to ye." Out came the lining with one pull. He laid it down by the doll, and then put two coat buttons down with it. These were all he had in his pockets.—Youth's Companion.

## Useful Hints and Recipes.

TO PREVENT SCORCHING.—When cooking a large fowl or joint of meat it may be covered with a buttered paper to prevent its being scorched.

CREAM CAKE.—A light and toothsome cream cake is made of four cups of sifted flour, three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one of cream, five eggs, one cup of English currants, and a small teaspoonful of soda. This makes a large loaf and requires an hour and a half to bake. It is a good plan to line the entire tin with paper, so that the cake can be lifted out without breaking.

Elegant little tables are now covered in deep crimson plush, and the bordering, instead of being equal all around, is in panels, some long, some oval, and others short and square. Upon the surface of the table a design in flowers is worked in fine ribbons, while leaves and tendrils are in arasene. Each panel is finished off with tassels of different color, to match the design, and they depend from brass ornaments in the shape of a crescent.

OMELETTE WITH CABBAGE.—An omelette, with cabbage in it, makes an appetizing side dish. Beat four eggs till they are very light, the whites and yolks separately; to the yolks add a small cup of sweet milk, and pepper and salt to taste; then stir in a cup of cold boiled cabbage, chopped fine; have enough butter in a saucepan to cover the bottom; when hot, pour the omelette in, having stirred the whites of the eggs in first before putting into the pan.

SWEEPING.—In sweeping, do not scrub your broom into your carpet as if you were sawing a pine board, but sweep lightly and gently, and you will get the dust together, just as well, save making half the dust, besides saving a great deal in the wear of the carpets. Many housekeepers wonder why their carpets do not last as well as their neighbors', which were put down at about the same time; and why this carpet does not wear as well as a previous one of the same kind, and the weaver gets the blame, when nine times out of ten, it is the sweeper who is to blame. We don't care how smart our help is in other ways; if she digs her broom into the carpet in that pitching, scrubbing way which so many do, we begin to feel nervous, and wish the "help" was somewhere else, for we know how soon the carpet will begin to show it. Nothing in the world sooner spoils good pictures, etc., than dust. It gets into the cracks and corners, where it cannot be got out, so that we think it best to always dampen the broom before sweeping. Some people wear out the broom all on one side. Nothing is more suggestive of carelessness than this. When sweeping, hold the broom nearly straight up and down, and brush rather than sweep, being careful to keep the longest side next the carpet. A broom kept straight will last three times as long as one allowed to wear out all on one side.



## Youth's Department.

## LOVING WORDS.

By Eben E. Rexford.

Loving words will cost but little,  
 Journeying up the hill of life;  
 But they make the weak and weary  
 Stronger, braver for the strife.  
 Do you count them only trifles?  
 What to earth are sun and rain?  
 Never was a kind word wasted,  
 Never one was said in vain.

When the cares of life are many,  
 And its burdens heavy grow  
 For the ones who walk beside you,  
 If you love them, tell them so.  
 What you count of little value  
 Has an almost magic power,  
 And beneath their cheering, sunshine  
 Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey,  
 Let us scatter, all the way,  
 Kindly words, to be as sunshine  
 In the dark and cloudy day,  
 Grudge no loving word, my brother,  
 As along through life you go;  
 To the ones who journey with you,  
 If you love them, tell them so.

—Golden Days.

## HOW THE BOYS FOOLED THE WIDOW PENFIELD.

By Elizabeth Cumings.

The Widow Penfield was a very cross old woman; everybody, even the minister's wife, said she was. All the boys in Scodack were afraid of her black eyes, her frown, and her sharp tongue, for she always called them "horrid boys," a generalization none of them liked.

It was said she had seen better days. She owned a tiny bit of land on the confines of the village, and had built for herself a tiny house, in which there were three tiny rooms—that is if you counted the woodshed. There was one window in the bed-room. In the front room there were two, one looking on the dusty road and one at old Jabez Babbitt's barn and the little garden, and each one was shaded by a thick green curtain, on which was painted a white and yellow willow tree, standing by a blue and white river. A cooking stove about the size of an old-fashioned hand-box, a small home-made lounge, a Boston rocking-chair, and a little table were in the front room. There were a bed and a bureau in the bed-room and a tub and a wash-bench in the woodshed. A few bits of carpet, a few dishes, a silver candlestick, an eight-day clock, that kept remarkable time, a tall looking-glass, in the upper part of which was the picture of a peacock, and a sampler, framed in a dusty leather-work wreath, completed the furnishings. Perhaps I ought to mention the trap-door, which occupied nearly all the space in the front room and which, when opened, was a little frightful. The minister's wife dreaded to call on the Widow, because she always opened that door and disappeared in what seemed an abyss, and brought up a bottle of very sour elderberry wine, for her visitor to take a sip of. In the swamp, that extended nearly a mile south of the house, grew goldthread, and sweetfern, and on the high ground beyond it grew sassafras and sarsaparilla. These the Widow gathered and sold to the village druggists. She went out nursing, when she had an opportunity, and did plain sewing. She kept a great flock of chickens, and raised a few vegetables, and the swamp furnished her with plenty of cowslip greens, a little dead-wood, and a few elderberries, which she dried, or made wine of, if she had any sugar. She was kind of, if she was very poor; but, as she never complained or asked any favors, she was supposed to get along comfortably.

Girls she rarely noticed; but, for some reason unknown in Scodack, she was always cross to boys. If an unlucky kite was caught in the branches of the great oak that towered in front of her tiny house, it was left there, and the boys who went frogging in the swamp in Spring, never thought of stopping at her gate to ask for a drink of water.

One day, early in March, Tom Layton went flying down Bateman Hill on his new sled. The trustees had forbidden the boys to coast on this particular hill, and Tom's father was president of the village; but the hill was a glare of ice and no one was in sight. How was Tom to know that the Widow Penfield was coming down Cherry Street, that crossed the hill fifty feet from the top of it? And how was he to know that, instead of getting out of his way, she would stand directly in it? Happily, when the big sled struck her, she fell upon Tom, and he carried her safely to the bottom of the hill. But when she rose, instead of excusing herself or thanking

him, she dealt him a smart box on the ear. "Take that," she cried, fiercely. "You're breaking the law, and more shame to you as you are the president's son."

About two weeks afterwards, as he was chasing his chum, Frank Dilloway, round a corner, he dashed into Mrs. Penfield, who was going slowly home, with a little bag of chicken-feed, and she scowled at him so, he kicked the fence with sudden anger, and said to Frank, who had come back, to see why he was not pursued: "I'd just like to give it to Widow Penfield! She's the crossiest old woman I ever did see!" "I'd like to scare her old gizzard out of her," said Frank, who had lost a fine kite up in the top of the monster oak, and had several other small grudges against the Widow. "What's she done to you?"

"Oh! she looked at me just now as if she'd like to eat me; and a while ago she batted me over the head for running into her on Bateman Hill," said Tom, cooling off a little. "Of course, I had no right to be there; but why need she stand plumb in the middle of the road?"

"'Cause she's just so contrary," cried Frank. "I tell you what, let's scare her for an April fool. She's an awful afraid cat."

"She isn't?"

"Yes, she is afraid after dark," said Frank, wagging his head, "Let's make a jack-o'-lantern out of a big pumpkin, and go at night. We can scare the daylight out of her."

"Whoop!" cried Tom. "And we can set it on a pole and dress the pole. She'll think something's after her."

The last week of March the Widow Penfield's chickens were sick. The Winter had been terribly cold and the snow deep, and, unable to get into the swamp, she had been forced to buy wood. One by one the chickens had been sold or eaten, till only six were left, and now some distemper had seized them. After standing about a few days on one leg, with ruffled feathers and half closed eyes, they tumbled over dead. It was an epidemic, Jabez Babbitt said; but the Widow thought it was because she could not give them enough to eat.

Northern New York is a bleak place in Winter, and, though it was so late in the season the snow lay two feet on a level everywhere about Scodack. There was going to be a thaw, and a cold, white fog hid everything like a veil the thirty-first day of March; but that was not the reason the Widow sat from morning till night bent up over the fire. The hens were dead, and nowhere in that little house was there a morsel of food or a penny to buy any with. Even the sour elderberry wine was gone and the wood was reduced to two old hickory knots. Never before in the sixty years of her life had the Widow seen the time that there was not something in the house she could eat; but now there was not even one frozen potato down-cellar. Bending over the meager fire, faint and a little light-headed from hunger, she hummed an old tune to herself and dreamed dreams and saw visions. Now she was a little child in her father's house—a quaint, rambling house, painted red, and standing away from the road, amongst lilac and snowball bushes. Now she was the happy bride. Now she was the proud mother of a bright, curly-haired boy. Something terrible had snatched both husband and son from her; but a merciful blank was in her memory—she could not tell what had become of them. The doctor had told her she must go out in the country to live, and she had gone to Scodack. "I could not have been quite right in my head then," she mused. "There ought to have been money enough to have cared for me all these years. Some one must have taken it, after I lost it." When night came, she put the last knot on the fire and sat down before it. She was too cold to go to bed. Perhaps some one would want her to work in the morning. It would be better if she were dressed.

The morning of the first of April dawned clear and bright. The jack-o'-lantern and the pole, rigged in a scarecrow suit of clothes, were all ready, and, directly after breakfast, Tom Layton started down the swamp road, to take a good look at the little house. The nights were dark, and he did not want the scare to be a failure, for about twelve boys were in the secret. The Babbitt barn obstructed the view; so without thinking he would be seen by the Widow, he went up to the gate. There was no smoke fluttering from the low chimney; the curtains were drawn; and the hen-house, from which he had always heard a lively clatter, was empty and silent, and, though the door stood wide open, not a chicken was in sight. Deep

down in every human heart is sacred a instinct of helpfulness. Tom disliked the Widow Penfield, or thought he did; but he did not remember it just then. Something told him there was trouble in the little house; for the Widow was an early riser, and now the place was as still as the great swamp that stretched dazzlingly white beyond it. He slowly tiptoed into the little yard and went to the low window. The green curtain hid everything; but he heard a low voice, so strangely gentle he did not at first recognize it. "Lord," pleaded the voice, "work—send—work—I'm so hungry, Lord—send—work!"

Tom sped swiftly down the road, stopping at Frank Dilloway's, only because he passed the house. He found his friend in the barn, giving a few finishing touches to the jack-o'-lantern. "I say," he panted, "Miss Penfield's sick—and hungry."

"What?"

"I say she's sick and hungry, and I don't go this scare business a cent's worth. I went down there right after breakfast, to look round, and—"

Frank suspended his work on his pumpkin, and listened.

"And she was a praying—" went on Tom, in an odd voice. "I happened to listen by the window, and she didn't know it. She spoke straight at—Him—different from most folks—as if He—was alive—you know, and she prayed for work and victuals."

Frank sprang up, wrecking the pumpkin past repair. "Gracious! To think of anybody in Scodack needing victuals!"

"Well, now," interrupted Tom, "I'm going to tell mother all about it, and I know she'll have Mrs. Penfield at our house to-day anyhow; and if she thinks best,—I mean mother—what do you say to giving Miss Penfield an April fool that will stay by her all Summer, by just filling her little pepper-box of a house with all the victuals folks will give us?"

"I say glory! But are you going to tell of this?" And Frank touched the broken Jack-o'-lantern with his foot.

Tom nodded. "Mother'll understand," he said, "and she'll know better what to do, if she knows the whole thing."

"And I'll tell my mother," said Frank. "She's known Miss Penfield awfully long and always takes her part." And the boys separated.

Tom Layton's father and mother entered into his scheme with zest, and in fifteen minutes Dr. Layton's fleet horses were trotting down the swamp road; and in fifteen more Widow Penfield, looking very wan and famished, was eating a good breakfast in his dining-room.

"Now just rest a little while on the lounge, in my room," said kind Mrs. Layton, when the meal was over. "I'll get my work together and bring it in there."

Feeling a little queer and drowsy, the Widow obeyed her and in a few moments was sound asleep; but after dinner, ashamed at her long nap, she insisted on mending and making button holes till dark, for Dr. Layton said, if she would stay to supper, he would take her home in his sleigh. Once or twice during the afternoon she laid down her work and seemed about to say something; but she always took it up again and remained silent, as was her habit.

When the mistress of the Scodack high school was told what sort of an April fish was in pickle for the Widow Penfield, she excused every boy who said he wanted to take part in it and eight of the largest girls. I am compelled to admit that Dr. Layton, though he was the president of the village, picked the lock of the little house himself; and when he had gone about it to find out what the Widow needed most, he concluded she needed everything. The Doctor went about and explained; but, as he was very busy, Mrs. Dilloway flew around town with her spry little pony and explained too. It was not necessary to ask for anything after the explanation. Everyone offered to give something and the boys went round with their sleds and gathered up the gifts. Some one gave a bright rag carpet, big enough to cover the front room and the bed-room, and the girls put it down and neatly bound the piece that went over that dreadful trap-door. Mr. Tucker, the owner of the "Scodack Dry-goods Emporium," gave some unsalable but pretty Dolly Varden calico, and some one gave an old low rocking-chair, and with the help of old Mr. Splint, who was an upholsterer by trade, but who did nothing now but smoke and tell stories by his son's fire, unless it was to have a little fun with the boys, the girls recovered the lounge, the Boston rocker, and the low rocker, so they looked very neat and tasteful. As for provisions, there was flour, sugar, coffee, tea, beans, potatoes, apples, a

ham, a jar of butter, a few onions and squashes; everything, in fact, any one stores away in pantry or cellar, not excepting some raisins, a pot of jam, and a piece of nice dried beef. There was bread too; and cake; and a big roast of beef; a mince pie; and some pickles, it was hard for the girls to let alone. Some people gave wood, and Deacon Swann, who lived two miles away on the turnpike, sent a whole load. He also sent some maple sugar, a bag of chicken-feed, a dozen hens, and almost the smartest rooster that ever crowed. No one, except the Deacon, gave very much; but the smaller boys had to work like beavers to get all the things to the little house on their sleds. The older boys sawed and split most of the wood, and piled it near the back door; and they cleaned out the hen-house and made it comfortable for the hens; and all the girls did it would be impossible to describe. By night the little house was as neat as hands could make it; and, with the new carpet, the fringed white curtains, the new cloth on the little table, on which stood a new lamp, with a smart red wick in it; the two warm blankets on the bed, and a warm but good cashmere gown hanging in the empty closet, with a pair of new shoes beneath it; and the general air the place had of having plenty down cellar and plenty in the pantry, poor as it was, it was a comfortable and cosy house. Even the smoke whirling out of the chimney looked comfortable.

Tom Layton wanted to pin to the back of the Boston rocking chair a large white card, on which he had printed in blue ink the following:

"An April fool  
 From the high school  
 Of Scodack."

But Achsah Merwin, one of the older girls, said No. It was curious, but Achsah always had her way, and when she said, softly, "Don't let's spoil a good action by calling it an unpleasant name," Tom tore the card in two and threw it in the fire. "Suppose," went on Achsah, "you write a note, something like this: 'An April present from the boys of Scodack, with their love.' Write it on note-paper and put it, with the money that has been given, here by this pot of geranium on the table."

"But you girls have done as much as we have," expostulated half a dozen boys. "Yes; but you began it," persisted Achsah, with the peculiar flickering glow in her deep blue eyes no one could long resist. "It will do Mrs. Penfield more good to think it is from the boys." The girls seconded Achsah; but the boys said it was not fair, and Tom wrote the following note, which he declared should not be altered:

"Dear Mrs. Penfield:

"The boys of Scodack hope you will accept their April presents with their respects."

"P. S.—We couldn't do anything without the girls. They helped splendid."

"Do you believe"—said the Widow Penfield, abruptly, to Dr. Layton, that night, as they went speeding down the swamp road, behind the light-footed grays. "Yes," said the Doctor, reverently, knowing what the unfinished sentence meant.

What Mrs. Penfield said to herself that night, when she went about the little house, no one but He who looks into every heart and home can tell; but when the minister read the little note, in which she tried to thank the boys and girls, the next Sunday, every throat in the meeting-house suddenly felt a lump in it.

There were few poor people in Scodack, but after that memorable first of April they found it easier to live. There seemed to be more for them to do. The Widow Penfield was always a silent woman; but a change came over her, and by degrees the boys and girls began to think it a privilege and the best of fun to go and see her.

"Aren't the people in this village kind?" exclaimed the minister's wife, one day, when she was at the little house and was trying to swallow a drop of the sour wine. "Yes, Ma'am," said the Widow, simply, but with tears in her keen, dark eyes. "They have been ever since the blessed children set them a-thinking about it."—Independent.

## WORKING DOGS.

I once heard a gentleman say that during a long stay in Holland he never saw a single dog idle that was old enough and big enough to do any work.

All sorts of barrows and carts are built on purpose for them, and they gallop along at a great pace.

They are used to carry fish, wood, vegetables, and anything else which their owner wishes, and when it is all sold, and you think the poor dogs might reasonably expect to go home with an empty cart behind them, the master jumps in and rides back in state.

But this is not the worst part of the story, for a certain amount of work never hurts any animal any more than it does boys and girls; but it makes us sad to know that, as a rule, the poor dogs are miserably fed, and are often driven till they drop down from exhaustion. Still they are wonderfully patient and persevering, and will lick their master's hands gratefully if he treats them kindly.

In Kamtschatka the dogs are the only animals that can be used to draw sledges. They are strong and active, and run over the snow at a wonderful pace. A courier once drove two hundred and seventy miles in less than four days in a sledge drawn by dogs. There are generally five to each sledge, and they are harnessed four abreast, with one for a leader. But in spite of all the work they do, they are badly treated and ill fed; they hate the work they have to do, and give a melancholy howl when they are first harnessed. In Newfoundland the dogs are used for all sorts of hard work, but they are treated very kindly, and are so gentle and good that they will actually draw a load of wood from the forest to the seaside, wait for the cart to be unloaded, and then go back to get it filled, entirely alone.

## BY-AND-BY AND NEVER.

[A Spanish proverb says that "by the road of By-and-by one arrives at the house of Never."] There's a dangerous little Afrite who accosts us day by day,  
 Upsetting every purpose in a soft, enticing way,  
 Saying, "Rest from this, I pray you, for to-morrow you can try—  
 If hard work is to be done, you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it,  
 Mind him not, or you will rue it,  
 For his words so smooth and clever  
 Take you to the house of Never.

His voice is like a siren's, and he always aims to please;  
 He's as idle as a zephyr, and he bids you take your ease;  
 If your spirits seem to falter, at your elbow he is nigh,  
 Saying, "Wait a little, brother, you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it,  
 Mind him not, or you will rue it,  
 For his words so smooth and clever  
 Take you to the house of Never.

He commands an endless future, and has youth upon his side,  
 So he makes your little horoscope, magnificently wide;  
 Quite disturbed by earnest plodders, he appeals with witching eye;  
 "What's your hurry—wait a little—you can do it By-and-by."

Though he tell you not to do it,  
 Mind him not, or you will rue it,  
 For his words so smooth and clever  
 Take you to the house of Never.

On your eyes he presses poppies, on your will he puts a brake—  
 Just to keep you soothed and idle, any trouble he will take;  
 When he trains you to his harness—oh, so mischievous and sly!—  
 Then you'll doze away the Present in a dream of By-and-by.

Though he tell you not to do it,  
 Mind him not, or you will rue it,  
 For his words so smooth and clever  
 Take you to the house of Never.

—Harper's Young People.

## Pleasantries.

The earliest product of spring, the foliage of kite tails on telegraph wires, will soon make its appearance.

A witty fellow slipped down on an icy pavement. While in the sprawling attitude, he exclaimed, "I have no desire to see this town burned down, but I sincerely wish the streets were laid in ashes."

"I think," said a fond parent, "that little Jimmy is going to be a poet when he grows up. He doesn't eat, and he sits all day by the fire and thinks, and thinks." "You had better grease him all over," said Aunt Jerusha. "He's going to have the measles. That's what ails Jimmy!"



## THE MESSENGER.

Rev. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Rev. A. R. KREMER,  
Rev. D. B. LADY,  
Rev. H. H. W. HIBSCHMAN, D. D., SYNDICAL EDITORS.

To CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

Man should not repine at death when he reflects that his glorification lies beyond the tomb. There is no room for it as long as he is jailed up in this mortal life. "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit." This is one of the declarations to which our Saviour attached His double "Verily," which He never did except when setting forth some fundamental, germinal truth. The original disciples thought their Lord could not enter His glory because he suffered death; His declaration to them after his resurrection was that that would have been impossible unless He had first suffered. There is immense significance in this. Thanks be to Christ He made the grave but a furrow into which the seeds of immortality must be cast, and we have no conception of the possibilities of our nature when we get safely beyond the present stage of being. Here is a theme for contemplation that may well challenge attention.

The complaint that there is a dearth of ministers, as we intimated a few weeks ago, comes from all the churches. The *Congregationalist* says that twenty-five of the leading and most commanding pulpits of its denomination, in New England, are empty and inquiring for pastors, and that "in most of these instances it must be believed that filling them will create a vacancy somewhere else." It is not likely that young men will engage in missionary work, as long as there is such a demand in old and well established parishes.

But where are the ministers of the future to come from? The want will be supplied in some way, and it is more than probable that this will be done by institutions like the Chataqua School of Theology, which now advertises a course of study, and by no means a poor one. Its students will be taken from earnest men advanced in life, and more or less acquainted with the current if not the wants of the times. A great deal of ability will be enlisted in that way, but with it there will be a great deal of looseness. Ordination will be dispensed with in a large measure, and we will have a class of lay preachers and Evangelists, who will adopt the go as you please plan in matters of doctrine and polity. These men will perform much honest work, and no one can object to their efforts when their fellow beings are crying for the bread of life, and no one else is ready to give it to them. But the effect of this indefiniteness will tell disastrously on the Church before many years.

The Chataqua school of Theology, with its 400 students, already claims to be "the Seminary of the People," and says that at "merely nominal cost it offers such culture as cannot be secured in any other institution." This seems to reflect upon the regular Seminaries of the Church as not meeting the wants of the masses, and not furnishing the best culture. This we think is a mistake. The men turned out of the regular Seminaries, are as a rule good, well equipped men, but the difficulty is, there are not enough of them.

Late advices confirmed the report we mentioned some time ago concerning the action of the Synod of Basle, in regard to baptism. The resolution declaring that sacrament unnecessary to communion with the Church, was passed by a vote of two to one. This is sad news.

There is material for a sermon in the folded "napkin" that was found in the tomb of our Saviour. Unless some angel wrapped it together and laid it in a place by itself, which is not probable, it must have been done by the Saviour Himself. It was done before the disciples reached the sepulchre, and besides they as well as every one else near, must have been too much alarmed and excited to think of such a thing. Every thing outside of the tomb showed marks of haste and confusion, but this was an evidence of composure, and

the theme suggested is the immortal serenity of the Vanquisher of death in that hour of victory. Could He have been less than God?

The list of of articles contained in the *Reformed Church Quarterly*, for April, will be found in another column. There are six articles, including the one devoted to Book Notices. Although few in number, the contributions are all strong and will be read with interest. We have had time to read only the first one. It is by Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, on "Prohibitory Temperance Legislation," and is the best treatise on the subject we have yet seen anywhere. It favors "Prohibition by Law," and gives a philosophical reason and an excuse for the extravagance that characterizes all reforms of the kind, but at the same time emphasizes the necessity of the renewing grace of God, by which alone depraved appetites may be overcome.

The subjects treated by the other writers in the number of the *Quarterly* now under notice, are less popular in their nature than the one referred to above, but they are all interesting and important. A glance at the articles convinces us that they are worthy of study.

A contemporary thinks the severe weather of March 30th, was not favorable to spring poetry. That day opened with rain and sleet, and the month bid fair to go out "like a lion." But if a man could not find a poem in the ice-jewelry that sparkled on every tree and shrub, he will hardly succeed in writing about the green grass studded with dandelion blossoms. Such a wealth of gems as shone in the light of the setting sun we had not seen for a long while. It seemed as if the muses and fairies had come to pay tribute to even the unpoetic telegraph wires, and clothe them with diamonds before their proper consignment to the underground regions of gas mains and sewers.

We would have liked to have been at Mont Alto if the departing month opened her box of jewels there as here. At such places a person can see the full display, and he has not much sentiment if he is not reminded of the way God can allay storms and dispel clouds and make all the elements radiant with glory—an earnest and prophecy of what He will do when the darkness and tempests of earth are over.

We would like to moralize on this subject but our worthy foreman calls a halt, by telling us there is no more room.

We learn incidentally that Dr. Titzel has especial reason to be encouraged in his work at Altoona. The financial condition of his congregation is good. His salary, all classical apportionments, and all current expenses are paid, and what is more, there has been a healthy increase in the number and piety of the communicants. We are glad to learn from reports sent to us, that most of our congregation have enjoyed the Easter festival, and that Christ has "made Himself known in the breaking of Bread." Everywhere the attendance upon the means of grace has been full, and the accessions large.

The article by Dean Howson on our first page, will, we think, be found very interesting. He has made the missionary work of St. Paul an especial study, as is well known, by those who have read his *Life of the Apostle*, and the thoughts he gives in the article we copy, will prove to be very suggestive, not only to Sunday-school teachers for whom they were especially intended, but to ministers and all those who are concerned for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ.

We learn by a note from Rev. C. Cort, of Greencastle, Pa., that on Easter morning a beautiful cross made of immortelles, was placed upon the grave of his predecessor, the late Rev. Stephen Kremer. It was put there by a maternal hand, and the congregation appreciated the offering. The grave is in front of the Church, and the flowers were a fitting tribute as they only symbolized the beauty and fragrance of a life that still lingers in the minds and hearts of those to whom Brother Kremer ministered. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

From the same source we learn that Rev. I. G. Brown, formerly of Mercersburg, is about to leave for Kansas to engage in the mission work of the Reformed Church. Our correspondent is right in saying: "The prayers and best wishes of many warm-hearted people in the Cumberland

Valley, will go with Bro. Brown and his family to their new home in the distant West. Substantial results may be expected when men of the character and experience of Bro. Brown are employed to lay the foundation." After this month his post office address will be Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas.

A bit of Plymouth Rock has been asked for and obtained by a Congregational chapel in London for insertion in the front of its pulpit. Whereupon the *New York Observer* says: "We have seen sacred relics in Romish churches, pieces of the wood from the cross, bones of saints and martyrs, all of which are quite as appropriate as a bit of Plymouth Rock in the pulpit of a London chapel."

A despatch from London, says that our United States minister to England, James Russel Lowell, is mentioned in connection with the rectorship of St. Andrew's University. Matthew Arnold and Herbert Spencer are among the candidates.

Our co-editor, Dr. H. H. W. Hibschan, has been advised by his physician to take a short rest. The labors and anxieties attendant upon the Easter services of his charge in Northampton county, Pa., have been complicated by his proposed removal to Tiffin, Ohio, and he has been fearfully taxed in mind and body. Any one who has gone through such an ordeal knows what it is. Dr. Hibschan expects to spend a few weeks with his sister in Lancaster county before entering his new field in Ohio. He has our best wishes wherever he may go.

Elder H. Leonard, who is known by reputation if not by sight to most of our people, is in the East soliciting funds for the new building to be erected at Tiffin, Ohio, for the use of Heidelberg College, in which work we hope he will succeed. He paid us a pop visit and we were glad to see him looking so hale and hearty. Although seventy years old,—and a sort of Ulysses in that he has been a "far traveled" man, he is well preserved and lively. He speaks confidently of the success of the Peace Movement beyond the Alleghenies. An allegory written by him for the *Christian World* will be found on our first page.

An interesting event is reported to us from Reading, Pa. On the evening of the 23d of March, Mr. Philip Zieber and wife of that place celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They were joined in holy wedlock on the 23d of March, 1823, by Rev. William Pauli, then pastor of the only Reformed Church in that city. They are the parents of four sons and four daughters, all of whom were present at the anniversary except Dr. W. K. Zieber of Hanover. For years father Zieber was a member of the mother Church and afterwards became one of the founders of the Second Church, in which he has long been a faithful elder. This aged couple are among the few survivors of those who organized the congregation now served by Dr. McCauley. They are both over eighty years old, and are held in the highest esteem by the entire community.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour proposes that Decoration Day be made the occasion for planting trees. The suggestion is an excellent one, but might be extended to that of planting "flowers" as well. It would be almost as easy to plant a hardy rose-bush as to strew cut flowers, which are often scarce and soon fade. With some little preparation the work could be done in a few moments, and then the cemeteries would show continued bloom instead of withered boquets.

The Lancaster *Examiner* calls the attention of parents and others to a very dangerous sweetmeat sold by confectioners and grocers called "Rock and Rye." It contains enough bad whiskey to be injurious, and will create a taste for intoxicating liquors. One contemporary notes that it has already been found to be very popular with children and threatens great harm. The shop-keepers in most cases do not suspect the evil, or they would not engage in the sale of the vile stuff.

An annoying mistake was made last week in setting up an advertisement for a physician. The probable income should have been stated as Three Thousand dollars, instead of Three Hundred. The advertisement is repeated in this issue with the proper correction.

## THE PRAYER TEST AGAIN.

It will be remembered that the eminent scientist, Prof. Tyndall, proposed, a few years ago, to test the efficacy of prayer for the recovery of the sick. Nor can it be forgotten how Christian sentiment was shocked by such an atheistic challenge. We had no idea that a similar proposition would ever be made from a professedly Christian standpoint, and that too by one who seems to be devoting all his energies in championing and defending the cause of revealed religion against the attacks of modern infidelity. But it is even so—one of Tyndall's most uncompromising antagonists has imitated him in this respect so closely that the one might be easily taken for the other, so far as this matter is concerned.

The publication in which Tyndall's prayer test is copied and proposed is the "Microcosm," a monthly scientific-religious journal; and the writer of the article in question is the editor, A. Wilford Hall. This publication and the book written by Mr. Hall against Tyndall and others of his class, are regarded by many as having reached the *Ultima Thule* of scientific wisdom; and their expressions of admiration for the man and his work exceed everything of the kind that has ever attracted our notice, in some instances amounting to nothing less than idolatry itself. According to some, God has come down again, as on Sinai, and spoken to this new Moses, whom He has appointed His special servant to enlighten the minds of men and break down the strongholds of infidel science. He has succeeded in gathering about himself a body of disciples and followers who exceed in devotion to their leader any other school of which we ever heard, in ancient or modern times. These adoring disciples believe their master to be as fully inspired as the most eminent prophet or apostle, if their words and ascriptions of praise mean anything. But what do they say to this? Or, are they so infatuated in their love that they cannot distinguish truth from error in their master?

In the February number of the "Microcosm," the editor criticises the accounts of miraculous prayer-cure published of late years by certain religious enthusiasts. All well enough; his criticisms seem to be fair and just; but now, behold! he goes right over and joins hands with the enemies of revealed religion, so far as to admit that such a prayer test as Tyndall once proposed is fair and right, for he now issues a similar challenge to the prayer-cure men to test the truth of their doctrine. Here it is.

"If the many ministers who believe in this new departure in supernatural interposition, are positively certain that cases of actual prayer-cure have occurred which were not the result of natural or psychological influences, let them join with us in inaugurating a movement for a general convention to which all cases of incurable disease and deformity, including well known cases of blindness, deafness, lameness, etc., shall be invited, for the purpose of absolute tests of this doctrine, and we will send the announcement of such convocation broadcast all over the land through the columns of THE MICROCOSM. Nay, more, we pledge ourselves to be present at such assembly to join with all believers in praying to God, with all the fervor and faith we can muster for the successful result of such a most desirable test. The experiment here suggested cannot be objectionable to the mind of God, nor distasteful to good men, as its aim and object can only be the greatest possible good of the human race."

Comment is unnecessary. Mr. Hall is a believer in Christianity, and is very demonstrative in its defence; but it is most evident, from the above extract, that he is a very unsafe expounder of its principles. In his book he makes an equally poor hand in Christian theology in regard to the humanity, or flesh, of Christ. He gives out the grossest ideas imaginable for scientific truth; and if his physical science is as crooked as his theology there are more hoodwinked people just now than have been common. At any rate, we most solemnly protest against such flippant talk about prayer to the Most High, and the worshiping of the man who can thus talk.

K.

Rev. H. Binkley has been at work in the Springfield charge, Bucks County, Pa., of which Rev. H. Welker is pastor. Although only about one fourth of the field has been canvassed, he sends seventeen new subscribers for the MESSENGER, and ten for the *Hausfreund*.

## Church News.

## OUR OWN CHURCH.

## Synod of the United States.

Trinity Church, Philadelphia.—Passion week was duly observed in Trinity Reformed church, Rev. Dr. Klopp, pastor. On Good Friday the evening was given to confirmation and preparatory services. The Lord's Supper was celebrated on Easter morning, the largest communion ever held in this church—22 persons were added, 5 by certificate and 17 on profession by confirmation. This makes the whole number for the year, 34. Thus closed the sixteenth year of the history of the church with a better condition of things than ever, and excellent prospects for the future. On the following Lord's day the pastor preached an anniversary sermon.

Shamokin.—Divine services were held every evening during Passion week, in the St. John's Reformed church, Shamokin, Pa., Rev. T. J. Hacker, pastor. In connection with the regular preparatory service on Good Friday, a class of 37 catechumens, who had been duly instructed in the teachings of the Heidelberg catechism during the year, were received into full church membership by the rite of confirmation. Sixteen persons connected themselves with the church by certificate, and three by profession of faith, thus making a substantial addition to the church of 56. On Easter the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated, and both pastor and people were encouraged by the fact that never before in the history of the congregation did so many avail themselves of this great privilege and blessing.

The contributions for the benevolent objects of the church were larger than at any one communion service held before, being \$35. Hitherto the Lord helped us; may His blessing be with us in the future.

Sunbury.—The Resurrection Festival was properly celebrated by the Reformed congregation at Sunbury, Pa. Services were held each evening of Passion week, with confirmation and preparatory service on Good Friday. Appropriate music, floral decorations, the holy communion, with an unusually large number of communicants, and a liberal thank-offering to the risen Lord, marked the congregation's appreciation of Easter as one of the prominent points in the history of redemption. Twelve persons were added to the church.

Columbia.—Unusual interest was manifested by the members of Trinity congregation, Columbia, Pa., of which Rev. C. S. Gerhard is pastor, in the Holy week and Easter services. The communion was unusually large. Accessions, 14—9 by confirmation, 1 by renewed profession of faith, and 4 by certificate. Contributions for Home Missions, \$49.59, of which amount the Sunday-school gave \$24.03. This congregation was declared self-sustaining only three months ago, having been a mission for many years previous to that time.

Norristown.—In the church of the Ascension, Norristown, Pa., Rev. H. M. Kieffer, pastor, appropriate services were held every day during Holy week, and were well attended. The communion on Easter morning was the largest ever known in the history of the congregation. Twenty-three persons were added to the membership—11 by confirmation, 2 by renewal of profession of faith, and 10 by certificate. The congregation continues to grow and prosper.

New Goshenhoppen.—The holy communion was held in the New Goshenhoppen and Trinity churches on Easter Sunday. There were 866 guests at the Lord's Supper, and an offering of \$157.31 was left by the people on the altar. The preceding services were largely attended, and the communion was administered to the sick during Holy week.

Millersville.—Passion week was observed in the Millersville congregation of the Millersville charge, by appropriate services held in the evening of each day from Tuesday on.

On Saturday evening 7 persons were confirmed out of a class under instructions during the winter. Three of these were heads of families. The pastor improved the occasion by preaching a sermon based on Hebrews 4: 14, last clause of the verse. On Sunday following the holy communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated with a full attendance, many availing themselves of the privilege of this social ordinance.

While the communion was a solemn and soul-refreshing feast, and observed on the joyous and gladsome Easter-day, there was mixed with it, both for pastor and people, more or less of sadness, because that all felt it was the last communion that the present pastor and people would enjoy together. That, ere another communion season would come around, the pleasant and kindly relation existing for nearly five years would, through the force of circumstances, be severed and a far and wide separation in distance ensue.

May God bless this dear people and raise up for them a faithful and efficient shepherd. They are altogether deserving of it. The present pastorate will close by Whitsuntide, by which time it is to be hoped, the charge will have secured a pastor, so that the good work of the Lord may go on without any interruption.

Danville.—In connection with the Easter services in Shiloh Reformed church, Danville, Pa., 12 persons were received into communion with the church by confirmation. Services were held every evening during Holy week, which were well attended.

Nittany Charge.—The pastor of the Nittany charge in Centre county, D. O. Shoemaker, writes that divine services were held in the Reformed church, at Jacksonsville, every evening during Passion week except Saturday. Two services were held on Good Friday. In connection with the Friday evening services a class of 23 were received by confirmation, 5 of whom were heads of families, 2 were received by certificate and one by renewal of profession. All the services were well attended and a deep interest manifested. The communion on Sunday was one long to be remembered. With the additions made at the last communion a total of 33 has been added to this congregation during a pastorate of 9 months. Small classes are being prepared for confirmation in three other congregations of the charge.

New Holland.—Rev. Darius V. Gerhard writes:—In accordance with previous custom we held services every evening during Passion week alternately in our church and the Lutheran. Good Friday I received 10 persons at New Holland, 9 by confirmation—of whom 3 received adult baptism and 2 were heads of families—one by certificate. With one exception, in 1875, this was the largest communion during the present pastorate of 16 years. On Easter evening held a special service with the Sunday-school, using at the time Mrs. Emma Pitt's Easter Annual, secured from the Publication Board. I have had 19 appointments for preaching and filled them all in the month of March, with a wedding regularly once a week in the bargain. Our Passion week and Easter services were all very well attended.

Milton, Pa.—Rev. F. C. Yost writes: "This congregation, through various unfortunate and discouraging occasions, for some time has been under the clouds, but its many warm friends



throughout the church will be glad to hear that the clouds seem passing away, and that the grace and love of our Lord has, indeed, not been withdrawn. The present pastorate has but begun, yet enough is seen to give assurance that a good, earnest, whole-souled Christian spirit prevails among the people which, if rightly encouraged, is full of promise for the future.

The week of special service, which ended with communion on Easter Sabbath, we think, fairly indicated the spirit of the congregation. Well-attended services were held each evening during Passion week, and preparatory service on Saturday afternoon. The communion service on Easter morning was particularly largely attended—the church being filled with people—while the communion itself, we are told, was exceptionally large for this congregation.

In the evening the Sabbath-school rendered an Easter service entitled "The Dawn of Day." At an early hour the house was "packed," many people being turned away for want of room. The best compliment that could be paid the school in its well-conducted exercise, was the close and earnest attention given throughout by the large audience. Our school is one full of spirit and soul, under good management and good musical training, and so what it undertakes it does well.

The pulpit, platform and chancel had been decorated beautifully with flowers and vines for the Easter occasion by the ladies of the congregation, under the skillful management of Bro. Daniel H. Krouser. Then, too, the prevailing good feeling was greatly encouraged by the addition of 41 persons to the membership of the congregation. We have but to add that from the present look out the future is full of fair prospects for the Reformed church in Milton.

**Lancaster.**—From the *Intelligencer* we glean the following item in regard to the Easter services in that city:

The morning services in St. Paul's church were largely attended, the sermon being preached by the pastor, Dr. Shumaker, from St. Luke 24: 30, 31. After the sermon the Communion of the Lord's Supper was observed by the congregation. The decorations were chiefly of cut flowers, the pulpit, communion table and baptismal font being beautifully trimmed. At 1.45 in the afternoon the Sunday-school held an Easter service in the audience room of the church, consisting of singing by the school and short addresses. The musical part of the programme was under the direction of Mr. Wm. A. Hefshu. A recitation by Miss Mary Haverstick and short speeches by the Superintendent, Charles Dennes, Esq., Mr. J. W. Kline and D. C. Haverstick, teachers of the school followed. Each of the scholars in the Infant Department was presented with an orange, a colored egg and a beautiful card. Altogether the service was a pleasant one, particularly so to the little ones.

At St. Luke's Chapel, Rev. W. F. Lichliter, pastor, an interesting early service was held at 6 o'clock. The choir, assisted by other vocalists accompanied with cornet, trombone, violin and viola, rendered effective music. An appropriate and interesting address was delivered by the pastor. The floral decorations and Easter inscriptions were tastefully arranged reflecting no little credit upon the committee having it in charge. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated at 10.30 A. M., and at 7.15 P. M. an Easter festival was held, when addresses were delivered by Charles W. Levan and Lewis Reiter, teachers of the Sunday-school.

The floral decorations of the First Reformed church were superb, the whole chancel being filled with flowers and greens, and the most noteworthy features were a marble cross twined with passion vines and flowers and calla lilies. The services here were remarkable for three things, the large attendance at communion, the collections for domestic missions and the music. In the morning, at 10.30 o'clock, there was a full communion service at which the pastor, Rev. J. A. Peters, officiated, and the communion was the largest in that church for thirty years, almost the entire congregation participating. In the afternoon a Sunday-school celebration was held and largely attended. The pastor delivered a short address. The Easter offerings for domestic missions at the morning service and the Sunday-school service were the largest ever made by this congregation. The music at the morning and evening services was particularly fine, the choir singing the anthem, "Christ the Lord is Eaten to-day" at the morning service, and Mozart's Easter anthem at the evening service.

**Schnylkill Haven.**—There were times of refreshing and gladness for St. John's church, Schnylkill Haven, Pa. on Easter. Prof. Crawford assisted the pastor, J. O. Johnson, at the confirmation, preparatory and communion services. Four persons were confirmed. The number of communicants was unusually large. The Sunday-school contributed \$18 for the orphans.

The church was tastefully adorned with plants and flowers, and many persons lingered after the services to gaze upon the floral offerings.

**Harrisburg.**—The *Harrisburg Independent*, speaking of Salem Reformed church in that place, says:

Very interesting services were held during Passion week, especially on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. The floral decorations were profuse and beautiful and the singing delightful; but of mere importance was it deemed necessary to give prominence to the great fact of the resurrection, hence the inscription in the alcove above the pulpit, for contemplation and meditation by those about to partake of the holy communion: "That I may know Him, and the power of His resurrection," and then the theme of the pastor on the holy occasion, "Why seek ye the living among the dead." Ours is the living one, not the risen one only—the daughter of Jairus, Lazarus, and others, were risen ones—but Christ, the Prince of Life, is the Living One. He alone has the keys of death and the grave. Like the disciples at the sepulchre, we must be earnest seekers—our faith and love are challenged by all that clusters around the sepulchre and the Living One. Thus we become prepared to partake spiritually of His flesh and His blood, and are thereby nourished unto everlasting life. An unusually large number communed and interesting Sunday-school services were observed in the afternoon. Easter season closed with 21 additions to this church, and a liberal collection for foreign and domestic missions.

**Harrisburg, Pa.**—During Easter week the Second Reformed church, Harrisburg, Pa., Rev. George W. Snyder, pastor, held services every evening except Saturday, which were well attended. On Good Friday evening ten persons were received as full members of the congregation, seven by confirmation, one by renewed profession of faith, and two by certificate. The communion on Easter Sunday morning was probably the largest in the history of the congregation. The ladies had adorned the church with lilies and other flowers. A liberal collection for Home Missions was taken up.

On Friday evening, March 16th, the eve of the pastor's birthday, the congregation and some other friends paid him a surprise visit, each bringing some expression of his or her good will in the shape of groceries and other useful articles.

This congregation has a flourishing missionary society, composed mainly of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school, which meets monthly. Its meeting on last Tuesday evening, March 27, partook of an interesting character. Selections were read by the young folks, and Mr. R. F. Kelker, who was present, made an interest-

ing address. At the close, the ladies served refreshments.

**Wilkesbarre, Pa.**—Twenty-two young persons were confirmed in Zion's Reformed church, Wilkesbarre, on Palm Sunday.

**Reading and Vicinity.**—Reading, Pa., has now five Reformed congregations. The youngest of these is Zion's Reformed German congregation, organized about one and a half years ago, by Rev. L. K. Derr. It was started as a mission under the auspices of the German Classis of Philadelphia. The effort has greatly prospered. The congregation has already erected a substantial brick church in Washington street, above Eighth, the basement of which will be dedicated on Sunday, April 8. German services will be held in the morning and evening, and English in the afternoon. The Rev. J. H. Hartman, of Lehigh, Pa., and several of the Reading brethren will assist the pastor, Rev. Derr.

The main audience room will be finished in a short time, and dedicated on Whitsunday. Rev. Derr is instructing a class of catechumens, which will be confirmed at Whitsuntide. A Sunday-school has also been started. The services in Zion's church will be held exclusively in the German language. The long cherished desire of having a purely German Reformed church in Reading is at last being realized. This new interest has the hearty sympathy and encouragement of all the other churches in the city. Rev. Derr has been very successful in organizing new congregations, having spent his whole ministry so far in this work. The Reformed congregations at Tamaqua (Trinity), Mahanoy City, Lehigh and Slatington are the fruits of his labors. All of these have responded very liberally to his call for help towards building the new church at Reading.

In the other four Reformed churches catechetical classes were formed last fall and instructed during the winter. These classes were all confirmed on Good Friday evening.

During the week preceding Passion week, union services were held on Wednesday evening, and continued every evening until the close of the week. The members of all the churches united in these services, which were held alternately in the different churches. During Passion week services were held nightly in each of the four churches, excepting Saturday evening. The attendance was large, and a deep religious feeling prevailed. Devout Christians endeavored to follow the Saviour through His holy passion.

On Good Friday regular services were held in the morning, and in the evening the classes of catechumens were confirmed. The number of each class was as follows: First church, 96; Second, 24; St. John's, 49; St. Paul's, 26. In the First church Rev. H. Mosser was assisted from Friday morning till Sunday evening by Prof. J. S. Stahr, of Lancaster, Pa., who preached several edifying sermons. In the Second church Dr. McCauley was assisted on "Good Friday" evening, and also on Sunday, by Prof. N. C. Schaeffer, of Kutztown, Pa.

On Easter Sunday the holy communion was celebrated in the several churches, both morning and evening. The number of guests was by far the largest during the whole year. On this occasion a number of new members were received by letter and renewal of profession, as follows: First church, 7; Second, 4; St. John's, 20; St. Paul's, 6; Zion's, 20. The churches were beautifully decorated with flowers, which added much to the joys of the Easter season.

On Monday evening St. Paul's congregation held its annual social meeting in the chapel of the church. The main object of these meetings is to welcome the new members and make them personally acquainted with the older members. The cultivation of the social principle is found to produce a good effect upon all the members. In a large town or city where the membership of a congregation is scattered over a large territory, the opportunities of the members to become personally acquainted with each other, are few, and it is felt that such opportunities should be provided by occasions such as this.

Rev. A. S. Leinbach, pastor of the Schwartzwald charge, Berks county, confirmed 23 persons on Good Friday in the Alsace church, near the city of Reading. On Easter day the holy communion was celebrated.

Rev. J. S. Herman confirmed 42 persons on Good Friday in the church at Fleetwood, Berks county. At the same time the communion was celebrated.

**Pottstown.**—Rev. L. K. Evans, pastor of Trinity church, Pottstown, Pa., confirmed 44 persons on Good Friday.

**Tamaqua, Pa.**—Rev. J. J. Fisher confirmed 13 persons in Trinity church on Palm Sunday, and on Easter Sunday administered the sacrament on the Lord's Supper to a larger number of guests than ever before in the history of the congregation. M.

#### Synod of the Potomac.

**Baltimore, Md.**—The Easter festival was observed as usual by St. Paul's Reformed church, Baltimore, Md. Services were held every night during Passion week except Saturday night, and were well attended. One new feature in these services was the celebration of the holy communion on Holy Thursday night, the same night in which Christ instituted the sacrament. It was an impressive and solemn occasion, and moved many to tears. Easter Sunday was a day of refreshing, and one long to be remembered by this young congregation. The special point of interest and cause of rejoicing was not the large congregation, although it was large, nor the music, although "Christ our Passover" (Chappelle) and "Christ the Lord is risen to-day" (W. C. Williams), were excellently rendered, as well as the whole choral part of the communion service, nor the flowers, though the altar and font and pulpit were decorated with beautiful plants and flowers, but the worshipful spirit which pervaded the congregation and the large number that partook of the blessed sacrament, and that 21 souls had been added to the church during the week, 20 into full membership, and one by the sacrament of baptism, the majority being grown persons and the harder class to reach, namely, men. St. Paul's Reformed church bids fair to become a large congregation in the course of a few years. May God still prosper and bless it as He has done in the past.

**Frederick.**—Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach held special services every day during Holy week, and there were over 400 guests at the Eucharistic feast on Easter day. The rite of confirmation was administered on Good Friday, and 15 were added to the church, making 25 during the year. The offerings during the week day services of Lent amounted to \$58.29, and on Easter day \$148.69, making a total of \$206.98.

**Chambersburg.**—From *Public Opinion* we learn that services were held in the Reformed Church, Chambersburg, Rev. W. C. Cremer, pastor—every evening of the week before Easter. On Saturday evening six young men were received into the church by confirmation, and seven persons by certificate. Communion services were held on Sunday, and in the evening a special service for the Sunday-school.

**Altoona.**—In Christ Reformed church, Altoona, Pa., Rev. J. M. Tittel, D. D., pastor, services were held every evening during Holy week, and also on Good Friday morning. On Saturday evening baptism and confirmation were administered. Twenty-six persons were added to the church, 19 by confirmation, and 7 by certificate. On Easter morning the sacrament of the

Lord's Supper was administered. All the services were well attended. On Saturday evening and on Sunday morning the church was crowded. The number who communed was unusually large. During the present pastorate of a little over three years, 158 persons have been added to the church. Of this number 44 were added since Easter of last year.

**Greencastle, Pa.**—Services were held nightly in the Reformed church at Greencastle, Pa., during Passion week. A very marked interest was manifested by the audiences which were unusually large. The Easter communion brought to the sacramental altar nearly 200 communicants, and the occasion was one long to be remembered. Nine catechumens were confirmed, five of whom also received adult baptism. Three were received by certificate from Bro. Sheip's congregation at Doylestown. Seven other members were received not long since who have not been heretofore reported. The space within the chancel was tastefully decorated with beautiful and fragrant flowers. Pastor C. Cort received very efficient aid from Rev. J. G. Brown, who preached with much acceptance to very large and attentive audiences on Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning and evening.

**Newport.**—Services in Christ's Reformed church, at Newport, were largely attended during Holy week. Eight persons were admitted into the church by confirmation, and one on certificate. The holy communion was among the largest in the history of the congregation. The Easter joy was increased by the congregation liquidating its entire indebtedness of \$1,047. The burden was heavy, but the Holy Ghost inspired in the good people a spirit of liberality, and the money was laid on the altar, and the old incubus removed. The children were not forgotten amid our rejoicing. The infant school was made happy with an immense nest of Easter eggs. The floral decorations were very beautiful.

**Hanover.**—The usual Lenten services were observed by the Reformed Church at Hanover. Daily services during Holy Week. On Good Friday night thirty-six persons assumed the vows of confirmation, while five were received into the Church by renewal of profession. Ten were admitted by certificate, making the total number of additions 51.

The services on Easter day, beginning with an early service at 5.15 A. M., and closing with a Sunday-school festival at night, were of a most impressive character, and attracted an unusual attendance. The Lenten offerings of the Sunday-school, and the Easter offerings of the congregation—which amounted to \$100 were devoted to foreign missions.

**Martinsburg, W. Va.**—Our people at Martinsburg, West Virginia, Rev. J. A. Hoffheins, pastor, had their usual joyous communion on Easter, with proper services during the preceding week. On Good Friday 20 were added to the Church by confirmation, two of whom received adult baptism, and 7 others were received by certificate. The offerings on Easter day alone, amounted to over \$37. With flowers more beautiful than ever before, with larger communions and increased gifts to the Lord, the pastor and people have reason to rejoice. In the evening of Easter day, there was a thanksgiving service, made up of Psalms and hymns. This congregation regrets to lose Mr. Balliet and family, who are about to remove to Winchester. For two years Mr. Balliet has led the choir at Martinsburg, and the congregation has just shown its appreciation of his services by presenting him with a valuable tea set. We are glad that he is going to Winchester, which needs reinforcement.

**Shippensburg.**—Easter was a "high day" in the Reformed Church at Shippensburg, Pa. Services were held on each evening of Holy Week; and the solemn service on Good Friday, was spoken of as one of the most impressive services ever held in the Church. The Holy Communion was celebrated on Easter, and was largest for many years. The church was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers, and the air about the altar was laden with sweet fragrance.

The audience was very large, filling the church. Eight persons were received into membership. On Sunday evening the church was much too small to hold the people, many went away for want of standing room. The services were very interesting, including a quarterly review of Sunday-school lessons, pictorial illustrations, music, and well prepared essays on each lesson.

#### German Synod of the East.

**New York City.**—In the St. Paul German Mission, New York City, Rev. F. Fox, pastor, 36 catechumens were confirmed on Good Friday, and on Easter 150 communicants partook of the Lord's Supper. Another class of catechumens is preparing for confirmation on Whitsunday. Dr. Theo. Appel was present and assisted the pastor loci in his arduous work.

#### Pittsburg Synod.

**McKeesport.**—At the Easter communion in the McKeesport mission, Rev. H. D. Darbaker, pastor, eight persons were added to the church; and six of them parents.

**Sugar Creek.**—Rev. C. Gumbert, pastor of this charge, held one service during each day of Holy Week. The communion was administered on Easter day. Sixteen were confirmed and four were received by renewal of profession. The collection was larger than usual.

**Greensburg.**—There were thirteen additions to the Second Reformed Congregation of Greensburg, Pa., Rev. J. W. Love, pastor, at Easter communion. The whole service was greatly enjoyed by the large assembly. The anthems (among them the old "Easter anthem") and the hymn singing was very fine, under the lead of Prof. W. A. Ogden.

**Irwin.**—Rev. A. E. Troxel writes: "We had a pleasant Easter service at Irwin this spring. The meetings were all well attended. On Saturday afternoon we had baptism, confirmation and preparatory services. Rev. D. B. Lady assisted the pastor and preached the sermon. The additions to the congregation numbered fifteen. Five were received on certificate, and ten by confirmation; of the latter eight were heads of families. The congregation is in a good condition and the prospects for our church in this place are very encouraging. Next Sunday afternoon we expect to form a Children's Missionary Society."

**Cressona.**—The Easter festival at St. Mark's Church, Rev. J. A. Reber, pastor, was a season of joy and profit. Services were held during the previous week, and the communion administered on Sunday. The additions were 13 by confirmation, and 2 by certificate.

**Pittsburg.**—Rev. J. H. Prugh, pastor of Grace Church, writes: "Two beautiful days, Palm Sunday and Easter, did God give to the people of the Iron city. Two golden milestones they were, which, on being reached caused many a Christian's heart to rejoice."

Services were held here throughout the week, Rev. P. C. Prugh, superintendent of St. Paul's, assisting his son on Good Friday. The church was handsomely decorated with plants, and cut flowers arranged in the most beautiful and appropriate designs. Our excellent choir was increased for the festival, and rendered the following programme on Easter morning: Anthem—"Christ our Passover," Dudley Buck; Gloria in Excelsis, Wilson; Jubilate, Wilson; Seraphic Hymn, Gounod; Offertory—"I know that my Redeemer liveth," from the "Messiah."

The oldest members of the congregation say that there were never before such large audiences in Grace Church, as assembled there on this last holy festival day. There were 15 adult additions to the membership, with 11 also in January not before reported. The quarterly offerings for missions, lifted on Easter morning, amounted to \$70.50.

#### ORGAN DEDICATION.

The Reformed congregation and Sunday-school at Middleburg, Franklin county, Pa., recently bought a fine organ for \$85, wholesale rates. On Sunday, February 18, this instrument was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by appropriate services. The consecration formula, prepared by the pastor and published in the MESSENGER several years ago, in connection with an account of an organ dedication in Iowa, was used at the Middleburg dedication also. A sermon was preached on Psalm 68: 25, to a large and attentive audience. Pastor Cort maintained in his discourse that it was altogether scriptural, as well as Reformed, to worship God in the use of musical instruments, and with organized and well-trained choirs of singers. The best belongs to the Lord always, and especially in music and poetry, the beautiful handmaids of religion. A previous report of the aforesaid dedication having been mislaid by the editor, the above is given at his request.

#### MEETING OF CLASSIS.

At a special meeting of the Philadelphia Classis held on the 2nd inst., the pastoral relation between Rev. George H. Johnston and Christ Church was dissolved. Bro. Johnston has performed a good work in this congregation, and leaves it almost free from the debt which for years rested upon it.

#### FOR SALE.

A fine Cabinet Organ, of Loring and Blake's make, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. Suitable for Parlor or Church. Its tone and volume are well spoken of by those who have knowledge of such instruments. Address,

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What have you done with it? Have you laid it aside to take it up some day and select from its pages a Premium, for which you will exert yourself to obtain a sufficient number of new cash subscribers for the "MESSENGER" to secure it? If so, well and good; we simply would urge you to begin at once. Quite a number have obtained new subscribers, and valuable and useful articles have been sent to them as a reward for their efforts. We believe no one has been dissatisfied with the articles sent, they all coming up fully to the description given them in the Supplement. Others are still at work, and we have a record of the number they have obtained and we shall send whatever article their number is entitled to.

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There are three months yet before the time elapses when the offer will cease.

Come, friends, lovers of the "MESSENGER," try this way of increasing the number of subscribers to it, and, at the same time, secure for yourself some useful article.

We were told a congregation had some idea of endeavoring to obtain 78 new subscribers and secure for their church one of Mason & Hamlin's organs, mentioned in the SUPPLEMENT. Hope the project has not been abandoned. We hope to hear of their being successful. There is time yet to work in the matter.

For all information on the subject, address,  
CHAS. G. FISHER, Supt. and Treas.,  
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#### PREMIUM TRACT No. 2.

"The Work of Missions in the Reformed Church in the U. S."

This Tract of four pages is now ready for distribution. It deserves a wide and liberal distribution throughout the whole Church. Pastors, Consistories, Sunday-schools, and Missionary societies will do well to order it in large quantities for general distribution.

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APPPOINTMENT OF AGENT OF THE RE-

FORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION

BOARD.

Mr. Jacob Heyser of Chambersburg, Pa., has

accepted the agency of the Board contemplated in

the Plan of Life-Membership, subscriptions for

THE MESSENGER, and will enter on his duties at

the opening of the new year. He is also authorized

to solicit contributions for the use of the Board,

and to receive subscriptions for the different peri-

odicals of the Board, and orders for the Book De-

partment, and make collections of accounts due

the Board, his receipt for the same being valid.

We hope Mr. Heyser will be received and

welcomed by the Church, and meet with good

success so as to put our publication interest on a

good footing.

CHAS. G. FISHER,

Supt. Ref'd Ch. Pub. Board.

#### CHURCH ALMANAC FOR 1883.

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A discount of five per cent. for cash.

We have endeavored to improve the appear-

ance of the almanac, and have it contain as usual

an amount of matter that must prove interesting

and instructive to every Church member. We

have also added eight more pages—which gives

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that it may reach at least every family in the

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Should you remit, and on examining the label on your paper you do not find the proper credit given after two weeks have elapsed, please inform us by postal, so that any failure to reach us may be discovered, or any mistake or omission may be corrected.

Communications for the paper, to insure prompt insertion, should be addressed to "THE MESSENGER."

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL

## PERIODICALS.

Now is the time for orders for these essentials in properly conducting our Sunday-schools to be ordered for such, as after the rest of winter are about to open, to be sent in, as it is the beginning of a new quarter. "The Guardian," for teachers; "The Quarterly," for scholars; "Lesson Papers," advanced and primary; "The Child's Treasury," monthly and semi-monthly; and "Sunshine," are equal to any others of the kind, and at prices in keeping with their contents and appearance. The cheapest are not always the best. Specimen copies sent on application free of charge.

Superintendents are referred to the list of them to be found on another page, for prices, etc., etc.

We are also prepared to supply libraries for Sunday-schools, and can offer special inducement and rates to such as wish to supply themselves in this respect. Address

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Imitation Turkey, Gilt, 3.00



## Miscellaneous.

## A SOLITARY SEA-GULL IN MID-PACIFIC.

By Dr. John L. Nevins of China.

Where is thy home? wild nursing of the storm!  
Lone in mid-ocean, dost thou know no fear?  
Full many a league from shore or ocean isle,  
What dost thou here?

Thou sportest with the sea, with snowy plume  
Touching the wave, then mounting o'er the foam;  
On breaking billows, or on tempest wing,  
Alike at home.

Man's proudest structures quiver in the blast  
That only speeds thee in thy circling flight,  
Thy tireless pinion revels in the gale,  
Frail thing of might!

Fain would I learn the lesson thou dost bring,—  
Be joyful in my lot; on stormy sea,  
Or lonely desert, ever trust His care  
Who leadeth me.

## Selections.

In the sorest trials God often makes the sweetest discoveries of Himself.

The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers  
Is always first to be touched by thorns.

Labor, dream, endure, aspire,  
Give your lives as heaven sees best;  
Struggle, conquer, work and rest.

Real faith is as satisfied, and rests as firmly,  
On the abiding promises of Jehovah, as if it had all  
the blessings of grace and glory in hand.

Think nothing too little; seek for the Cross in  
the daily incidents of life, look for the Cross in  
everything. Nothing is too little which relates  
to man's salvation, nor is there anything too little  
in which either to please God or to serve Satan.

Thou layest Thine hand on the fluttering heart,  
And sayest "Be still!"  
The shadow and silence are only a part  
Of Thy sweet will;  
Thy presence is with me, and where Thou art,  
I fear no ill.

—F. R. Havergal.

Always say a kind word if you can, if only  
that it may come in, perhaps, with singular op-  
portuneness, entering some mournful man's dark-  
ened room like a beautiful fire-fly, whose happy  
convulsions he cannot but watch, forgetting his  
many troubles.—Arthur Helps.

I have a curious child, who dwelt upon a tract  
Of inland ground, applying to his ear  
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell,  
To which, in silence hush'd, his very soul,  
Listen'd intensely, and his countenance soon  
Brighten'd with joy; for, murmuring from with-  
in,

Were heard sonorous cadences, whereby  
To his belief the monitor express'd  
Mysterious union with its native sea.  
Even such a shell the universe itself  
Is to the ear of faith.

—Wordsworth.

## Science and Art.

By the aid of an electric device German engi-  
neers have succeeded recently in procuring very  
accurate photographic views of the earth from  
ascending balloons.

Professor Leitz, of Vienna, is devising electric-  
ally-lighted instruments for illuminating the  
throat, nasal passages, and other internal parts of  
the system. Having been obliged recently to  
make an incision in a cavity in the liver of a  
person suffering from cyst, he lighted up its in-  
terior surface with one of his instruments and  
obtained a clear view of its condition.

In Spain a railway train has been adopted  
consisting of two engines and twenty-four car-  
riages, which contains a complete equipment for  
the reception, for a lengthened period, of eight  
officers and 136 men, and forms a little movable  
war depot. The carriages are ironclad and pro-  
vided with loop-holes, and the train carries four  
guns. Nervous Western travellers would feel  
very much relieved by having such a conveyance.

From an acorn, weighing a few grains, a tree  
will grow for 100 years or more, not only throw-  
ing off many pounds of leaves every year, but it-  
self weighing many tons. If an orange twig is  
put in a large box of earth, and that earth is  
weighed when the twig becomes a tree, bearing  
luscious fruit, there will be very nearly the same  
amount of earth. From careful experiments  
made by different scientific men, it is an ascer-  
tained fact that a very large part of the growth  
of a tree is derived from the sun, from the air  
and from the water, and a very little from the  
earth; and notably all vegetation becomes sickly  
unless it is freely exposed to sunshine. Wood  
and coal are but condensed sunshine, which con-  
tains three important elements equally essential  
to both vegetation and animal life—magnesia,  
lime, and iron. It is the iron in the blood which  
gives it its sparkling red color and strength. It  
is the lime in the bones which gives them the  
durability necessary to bodily vigor, while the  
magnesia is important to all the tissues. Thus it  
is, that the more persons are out of doors the  
more healthy and vigorous they are, and the  
longer will they live. Every human being  
ought to have an hour or two of sunshine at  
noon in the winter and in the early forenoon in  
summer.

## Items of Interest.

Georgia has nearly four hundred thousand  
spindles. Three years ago the number was little  
over half this amount.

The new two-cent postage stamp, which will  
carry a letter on and after Oct. 1, is to have the  
head of Washington or Grant upon it.

In Churchill county, Nev., is a hill of mov-  
ing sand four miles long, a mile wide and from  
100 to 400 feet high. Within a few years the hill  
has traveled a mile.

The Boston local expressmen, some of them,  
have issued stamps at the rate of eight for a dol-  
lar, each good for the delivery of a package  
weighing less than twenty pounds.

It is reported that during 1881 18,670 human  
lives, besides large numbers of cattle, were de-  
stroyed in India by snakes; 254,967 of the rep-  
tiles were killed in the same year.

During the past ten years the valuation of real

estate in New York City has risen from \$797,  
125,115 to \$1,035,200,816, while that of personal  
estate has fallen off fully one-third.

The English colony at Rugby, Tenn., has re-  
cently received a bequest of \$125,000. This will  
put new life into Mr. Thomas Hughes' venture,  
which has not been flourishing of late.

A new railroad now building in North Caro-  
lina twelve miles long, is to be owned and op-  
erated altogether by colored men. Tennessee is  
to have a colored Superintendent of Public  
Schools.

The coffee blight has spread from Ceylon and  
the Fiji Islands to Brazil, where the loss is al-  
ready so serious that the Minister of Agriculture  
is making every effort to discover a means of  
stopping it.

Five feet of snow fell at Montreal on the 13th,  
a depth exceeded at other points in Canada.  
Wrecks also are reported on the Canadian coast,  
and in these and like items, Wiggins must look  
for his consolation.

There is a general movement in Providence,  
R. I., to dispense with blinders on horses—a re-  
formation begun years ago in England and on  
this continent, and now fast spreading throughout  
the civilized world.

Near La Paz, Mexico, has been discovered the  
largest pearl the world has ever known. It is  
light in color, oval in form, one inch in length  
and three-quarters of an inch in its smallest di-  
ameter. Its value is \$50,000.

There were 1223 convictions for Sunday trad-  
ing in the English town of Hull last year, only  
1597 in all the rest of the Kingdom. This sur-  
prising disproportion is explained by the Chief  
Constable, who says that the law is simply carried  
out to the letter in Hull.

A Binghamton newspaper has been at a loss to  
account for the great amount of unnecessary  
tooting by locomotives running through the city.  
Investigation resulted in the discovery that the  
engineers blow signals for wives or children to  
bring luncheon to the depot, or to announce that  
they will be at home, or to waken a sleeping  
chum, or to salute a sweetheart.

A commodious house for the free care of young  
children during the day-time, while their  
mothers are at work away from home, has just  
been finished in Cleveland. It is the gift of Mr.  
Joseph Perkins to the Young Ladies' Branch  
of the Women's Christian Association; it is  
built after the Swiss cottage style, and is in all  
respects substantial, convenient, and attractive.

One of the many strange episodes of the recent  
Western floods was the finding of an infant near  
Louisville floating in a cradle in the river. A  
man who was rowing around in search of wreck-  
age saw the cradle, and on rowing up to it was  
surprised to find a beautiful infant, about three  
months old, gazing up at the sky in open mouth-  
ed wonder. The little waif was comfortably  
and warmly dressed, and had not received the  
slightest harm. Its parents have not yet been  
found.

In India, China, and other African and Oriental  
countries it frequently happens in times of  
distress that parents sell their children to buy  
food. This pleasant custom appears nearer home.  
The following advertisement appears in the  
Hereford Times, of May 24:—"Ann Jones wants  
to sell her child, a little girl. It is twelve  
months old. Price, £1 10s. Address Ann  
Jones, Westington, Belfield, near Leominster." In  
Herefordshire children seem to rate about  
the same figure as mutton—one shilling per  
pound. Herefordshire is in England, not Ice-  
land.

The Town Council of Stratford-on-Avon has  
adopted a suggestion that the corporation records,  
which are said to be of great historical and  
Shakespearean interest, dating back several hun-  
dred years, should be given to the world in re-  
productions by means of the autotype process.  
Mr. Halliwell Phillips, who made the suggestion,  
has undertaken to superintend the work and to  
defray the whole cost of it, merely stipulating  
that the Council, when the copies were delivered  
into their hands, should arrange for their sale at  
Stratford, the proceeds to be placed at the dis-  
posal of the corporation. The records date almost  
from the time of the Conquest.

The crown jewels of France will be sold by  
public auction at the end of April. Certain of  
the jewels of exceptional artistic value or historic  
interest will be reserved as national property.  
Among these are the celebrated "Regent" dia-  
mond, which was bought by Philippe of Orleans  
when Regent from William Pitt, the English  
Governor at Madras, for £137,500; the sword of  
state, the handle of which was artistically stud-  
ded with costly brilliants in 1824; the Mazarin  
diamonds, given by the great Minister to Louis  
XV., and subsequently set in that monarch's  
crown; the watch given by the Dey of Algiers  
to Louis XIV., and the "Chimera" ruby, which  
is said to be the largest engraved ruby in the  
world.

## Personal.

Mr. Gladstone reads Homer in bed while he  
has his breakfast.

Mr. Whittier declines, on account of ill health,  
to write a dirge for the Payne burial and Dr.  
Holmes declines because he "despairs of convey-  
ing any new thoughts."

Henry Farnam has given the city of New  
Haven \$3,000 for the completion of the Farnam  
drive in East Rock Park, the city agreeing to lay  
out \$4,000 in enlarging the park.

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, the "H. H." of  
the magazines, has been appointed by Secretary  
Teller a special inspector of matters relating to  
land titles among the California Indians.

Professor William H. Brewer, of the Sheffield  
Scientific School of Yale College, is mentioned  
for the presidency of the Amherst Agricultural  
College, made vacant by the death of Dr. Paul  
A. Chadbourn.

Professor Child, of Harvard, in illustrating the  
foibles of scientific warfare, brings out the fact  
that "to build and equip a modern iron-clad  
costs about as much as it would to establish such  
a college as Harvard."

John Bright at a public meeting recently  
stated that his father was a hand in the factories  
in Toad Lane, Rochdale, and that he made up  
his mind that he would marry when his wages  
reached a guinea a week, that is, about five dol-  
lars.

Rev. John Finlay McLaren, D. D., died on the  
14th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr.  
A. A. Hodge, in Princeton, N. J. He was the  
father of Bishop McLaren of Illinois, and was  
himself a distinguished preacher, professor, and  
editor in the Presbyterian Church. He was at  
one time pastor at Hagerstown.

The Emperor William invariably wears his  
military uniform when at home. His study  
overlooks the Unter den Linden. While at his  
writing table he loosens the upper buttons of his  
double-breasted coat and throws back the lapels,  
but every day when the troops march past he  
hastily buttons his coat and stands in the win-

dow, in full view of the soldiers. A visitor,  
noting the trouble he took, asked him why he  
was so particular to button the top button of his  
coat. "My soldiers," said the Emperor, "have  
never seen me with my coat unbuttoned, and I do  
not intend they ever shall. For, let me tell you,  
it is the one button left unbuttoned that is the  
ruin of an army."

## Farm and Garden.

The tender, luscious mutton of the English is  
not attributable to their cooler climate alone, but  
to the turnip; and, we may add, other succulent  
roots on which the sheep are fed and fattened for  
the butcher.

Ashes should never be thrown upon manure  
heaps, nor mixed with any kind of manure, as the  
caustic potash liberates the ammonia, which is  
very difficult to save. Therefore, spread ashes  
immediately upon the land, whether grass or cul-  
tivated.

"One who knows" makes the very good sug-  
gestion that sprouting acorns or nuts from the  
forest may be planted with no more trouble than  
the setting out of cabbage plants, and the training  
of the young to look after the growth of these  
"forest babies" would be one of the best means  
of inducing the oncoming generation to take an  
interest in forestry.

Many farmers injure their farm implements  
more by exposure to the weather than by use on  
the farm. An implement which with good care  
would last twenty years, will, when exposed to  
the weather, become useless in five years, or even  
less. A farm cart which, with good usage, would  
last almost a life-time, will last only a few years  
when exposed to the sun.

The use of carrots for feeding horses is quite  
common, but this root is not fed as much to cows  
as it ought to be. Some of the cows that have  
made the largest butter and milk yields on record  
are fed largely on carrots. A peck of carrots a  
day is not an excessive ration, though it may ap-  
pear to be so to the ordinary farmer. The crop  
is one that ought to be more used for this purpose.

A correspondent writes us that he was greatly  
troubled with moles this year, and asks what he  
shall do another season. Moles are not always a  
pest. They do not prey upon vegetation; the  
damage they do to that being confined to the de-  
struction caused by running their pathways, or  
routes, through the roots. In this respect it dif-  
fers from the wild mouse. But the mole also de-  
stroys insects, and sometimes is of more benefit  
than detriment. However, when it is thought  
desirable to exterminate them, it can be done by  
taking a jar, either of glass or stone, and sinking  
it into the ground under the runs. In going  
along the runs they fall into the jar and cannot  
get out. The jar is set so that the top shall be  
lower than the level of the run.

The past two years no crop has paid better for  
high manuring than potatoes. It is possible, with  
everything favorable, to get much larger crops of  
potatoes than are usually grown, and the differ-  
ence between a crop of seventy-five bushels and  
one of two hundred bushels or over is much more  
than can be made by any amount of manuring  
with oats, wheat or other grains. The tendency  
of this is to induce farmers to save all the barnyard  
and stable manure they make for the fields in-  
tended for potatoes. Possibly for a single crop  
this may be the best use of manure to make the  
most money. But it must be remembered that  
the potato crop returns little to the land, and if it  
gets the first use of all the manure made it is  
likely to take more than is best for the mainte-  
nance of fertility.

The term "polled cattle" is applied to those  
breeds of cattle which are hornless. It is, how-  
ever, among the cattle breeders of to-day more  
particularly applied to the Galloway and the  
Angus, or Aberdeen breeds. The Galloways,  
which take their name from a locality in Scot-  
land where they have been raised for centuries,  
were not assigned to separate classes until 1867.  
They were first brought into the United States by  
the Michigan State Agricultural Society in 1865,  
and several herds are now held in that State,  
raised from this stock. In 1870 they were intro-  
duced into Wisconsin, and a year later Robert  
Culver, of Boulder county, Col., brought a pair  
into that State from Canada, full-blooded descend-  
ants of imported cattle of the purest blood.  
There has been a constant advance in the price  
of polled cattle since their introduction, until at  
the breeders' sales in 1882 they excelled all others,  
the Herefords and Short Horns not excepted.

## Books and Periodicals.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG USES OF THE BIBLE,  
by Rev. R. Heber Newton. New York: John  
W. Lovell & Company, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.  
Price, 20 cents.

We notice this work only to condemn it. It  
will, if read, do no good, and much harm. Its  
theory is that the Bible is not the word of God,  
but only contains it, and Mr. Newton's "positions  
concerning certain books, etc.," he says, "have  
been taken in deference to what seems to me the  
weight of judgment among the master critics." Some  
of these "positions" show a profound ignorance  
of the subjects on which he writes. For instance,  
he asks "Are we to quake in our shoes  
when a few ciphers are cut off from the roll of  
Israel's impossible armies?" A learned Rabbi  
exposed him upon this point by simply remind-  
ing him of what he did not know, namely: that  
the Hebrew language contains no characters to  
express numbers. All numbers had to be written  
out, and there could be no cutting off, of a few  
ciphers.

SONS OR SHEAVES? A Word to Fathers, by Rev.  
C. M. Southgate, pastor of the First Congrega-  
tional Church, Dedham, Mass. Philadelphia:  
American Sunday-School Union, No. 1122  
Chestnut street. No. 10 Bible House, New  
York. Pp. 224. Quarto. Paper.

This is a very neat tract, and it is very timely.  
It treats of the neglect of fathers in home and  
other duties, and the bad effect of this upon sons.  
We would like to have the lessons it teaches  
brought to bear upon the minds of men every-  
where.

DOWNWARD: OR, THE NEW DISTILLERY, by Sarah  
J. Jones. Philadelphia: American Sunday-  
School Union, 1122 Chestnut street. New  
York: 8 and 10 Bible House. Cloth. 12mo.  
Pp. 224. Illustrated. Price, \$1.10.

A simple but strong story of the evils that  
flowed out of the manufacture and sale of intoxi-  
cating drinks. The story is not an exaggeration;  
it is illustrated by what is going on around us ev-  
erywhere, and may, by the blessing of God, deter  
some one from a traffic which is sure to be follow-  
ed by woe.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH REVIEW. Edited  
by Prof. H. E. Jacobs, D.D., Rev. G. F. Spieker,  
M.A., Prof. R. F. Weidner, M.A. Contents for  
April: The Rite of Confirmation in the Lutheran  
Church, by Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D.D.; Recent  
German Theological Literature, by Prof. A.  
Spaeth, D.D.; The Settled Faith and the Perpetual  
Covenant, by Rev. E. Belfour, M.A.; The Resur-  
rection-Thought in Lutheran Theology, by Rev.  
J. Fry, D.D.; In Memoriam: Charles Porterfield

Krauth, D.D., LL.D., by Prof. C. W. Schaeffer,  
D.D.; Recent Publications.  
Philadelphia: The Alumni Association of the  
Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, 212  
and 214 Franklin Street. \$2.00 per year; 50 cts.  
per single number.

REFORMED CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.  
Contents, April, 1883: Prohibitory Temperance  
Legislation, by Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer; The  
Reason as an Ideal Power, by Rev. Allen Traver,  
Rochester, N. Y.; The Moral Nature of Man, by  
Rev. Dr. C. R. Lane; Who are the Elect? by  
Rev. W. Rupp; On the Significance of Greek  
Culture, by Rev. John B. Kieffer; Notices of  
New Books.

THE APRIL CENTURY. Mrs. Burnett's story,  
"Through One Administration," which has steady-  
ly grown in interest, reaches an effective and  
tragic conclusion in the April CENTURY, which  
completes Volume XXV. of the magazine. The  
third part of "A Woman's Reason," Mr. How-  
ells's new and striking story, reveals the heroine  
Helen reduced almost to poverty after the settle-  
ment of her father's estate. She writes an expla-  
natory letter to her sailor-lover, Robert Fenton,  
who went away with the feeling that he had been  
dismissed; and Lord Rainford appears again up-  
on the scene. A short story, entitled "Anastasia,"  
with an Italian heroine and an American hero, is  
contributed by H. H. Boyesen. Stedman's  
essay on "Emerson," the most important article  
in the number, reaches the high-water mark of  
literary criticism. It is appreciative and dis-  
criminating, and deals mainly with Emerson as a  
poet. Accompanying the article, as frontispiece,  
is a fine engraving by Cole, from a photograph of  
a daguerreotype of Emerson in the prime of life,  
which is instinct with idealism. "At Sea," is a  
study of the realism and grandeur of the ocean,  
as observed by John Burroughs from the deck of  
a steamship, and described in his fresh and pic-  
turesque way. Equally noteworthy is the accom-  
panying full-page engraving of a steamer at sea,  
which was drawn with the graver by Elbridge  
Kingsley. Ellice Hopkins contributes a scholar-  
ly article on "The Song of Songs," in which she  
discusses the Canticles from the point of view now  
generally accepted in biblical criticism; and H.  
H. (Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson) follows up her  
paper in the March number, on the village of  
Oberammergau, with an entertaining account of  
the Passion Play. Most conspicuous among  
several profusely illustrated articles is Ben Per-  
ley Poore's description of "The Capitol at Wash-  
ington," including anecdotes of famous men who  
have been leaders in Congress. In "Plotter and  
Pirates of Louisiana," Mr. Cable offers the most  
fascinating chapters yet printed of his Creole pa-  
pers, the principal feature being a graphic sketch  
of the pirates of Barataria, whose leaders were  
the notorious Lafitte brothers. A richly illus-  
trated sketch of "Eugene Fromentin" (which  
includes a review of the recent biography of that  
artist and author, by Louis Gonze) is contributed  
by Henry Eckford. Charles G. Leland has the  
assistance of Mr. Pennell's pencil in his article,  
"Visiting the Gypsies," and brings to bear his  
profound knowledge of the customs and language  
of those civilized nomads. An article with curi-  
ous illustrations, appealing not alone to sports-  
men, is Barnet Phillips's account of "The Prime-  
val Fish-hook." The poems of the number include  
"Remonstrance," by the late  
Sidney Lanier; a sonnet in honor of "Salvini,"  
by Robert Underwood Johnson, and in "Brica-  
Brac," four "Rondeaux of Cities," by Robert  
Grant, who satirizes the chief attraction imputed  
to the typical belles of New York, Boston, Phila-  
delphia and Baltimore. In "Topics of the Time"  
are editorials entitled "A Great Metropolitan  
University," "Slave or Master?" and "The  
Press and the New Reform," meaning civil ser-  
vice.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. March 31st, 1883.  
Contents: Corea, Quarterly Review; No New  
Thing, part XVI, Cornhill Magazine; Le Mar-  
quis de Grignan, Cornhill Magazine; The Ladies  
Lindores, Blackwood's Magazine; The Vulgar  
Tongue, Macmillan's Magazine; Francis Lieber,  
St. James's Magazine; Spoiling the Lakes, Spec-  
tator; and choice selections of poetry.  
For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages  
each, or more than 3,300 pages a year, the sub-  
scription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the  
publishers offer to send any one of the American  
\$4 monthly or weeklies with the Living Age for  
a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are  
the publishers.

## Married.

At the home of the bride, near Millburg, Pa.,  
by Rev. A. C. Whitmer, March 22d, 1883, Thom-  
as M. Shively to Miss Ella Hoy.

On Tuesday, March 13th, by Rev. J. Hassler,  
Mr. John R. Eberly, of St. Thomas, Pa., to Miss  
Emma F., daughter of Mr. Abalom Kieffer, of  
south of Rockdale, Franklin county, Pa.

On Tuesday, March 27, at the bride's home, by  
Rev. James R. Lewis, Mr. Henry Lewis Byers,  
of Riddlesburgh, Bedford county, Pa., to Miss  
Louisa Pippel, of Duncannon, Perry county, Pa.

On Wednesday, March 21st, at the home of the  
bride's parents, by Rev. J. Hassler, of Mercers-  
burg, Mr. L. W. Kogleschatz, of Martinsburg,  
Va., to Miss Ella, daughter of Mr. James Fay-  
man, Esq., of Shepherdstown, W. Va.

At the Reformed parsonage, Ringtown, by  
Rev. W. B. Sandoe, on the 24th of March, 1883,  
Mr. George Wesley Updegrave, of New London,  
Schuylkill Co., Pa., to Miss Hannah B. McCord,  
of North Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa.

## Obituaries.

DIED.—In Littlestown, Pa., March 22nd, Miss  
Eliza Snyder, aged 67 yrs., 11 mos and 5 days.

DIED.—On the 16th inst., John Allen, infant  
son of P. K. and Dora Gumbert, aged 7 months  
and 16 days.

DIED.—On the 22d ult., Mrs. Mary McKean,  
aged 82 years.  
Mrs. McKean gave herself to Christ in early  
life, and for forty years was a faithful member of  
Zion's Reformed congregation, at Chambersburg,  
Pa.

DIED.—Near Middletown, Md., March 12th,  
1883, Mr. Henry Mock, aged 76 years, 4 months  
and 9 days.

Father was for many years a communicant  
member of the Reformed Church, at Middletown,  
Md., having been confirmed by Rev. Dr. McCau-  
ley. He was honored and respected by all as a  
good man.  
T. F. H.

DIED.—On Sunday, Feb. 25th, Mary E., wife  
of Dr. J. E. H. Lewis, of Kent Island, Md.

Mrs. Lewis was a daughter of the late Samuel  
and Maria Zacharias, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.  
Her early life was spent in the midst of Reformed  
influences, and these made an impress for good  
upon her that was not forgotten amid the scenes  
of her new home. At the age of 36, after much  
suffering, she was called to her eternal home.  
The funeral took place on the 27th of February.

DIED.—At Middletown, Frederick county, Md.,  
March 13, 1883, after a few days' illness,  
of Bright's disease, Mr. Hanson T. Rudy, aged 69  
years, 4 months and 24 days.

Brother Rudy was born October 17, 1813. He  
was baptized in infancy, and in April, 1832, he  
was confirmed by Rev. J. C. Bucher, D. D., at  
Middletown, Md. He was therefore a communi-  
cant member of the Church for almost fifty-one  
years. He was one of the most substantial and  
influential members of the Church and communi-  
ty, and his loss will be deeply felt.  
T. F. H.

DIED.—March the 16th, 1883, at Sabillasville,  
Harbaugh's Valley, Frederick county, Md., Mrs.  
Susanna, wife of Yost Harbaugh, aged 80 years,  
1 month and 18 days.

This aged mother was an exemplary Christian  
woman. She was punctual in the discharge of  
her public spiritual devotions. She loved the  
Lord; she loved His Zion. She was a kind  
neighbor, and a devoted parent. She had pleas-  
ure in the prosperity of the Church. She was  
particularly interested in the spiritual welfare of  
her own children and grandchildren. She lived  
with her husband (who still survives her, and is  
a few years her senior) for a little upwards of sixty  
years. She was the mother of eleven children,  
grandmother of thirty-eight, and great-grand-  
mother of seventeen. She died in the Lord, and  
ardently awaited the time of her departure. We  
all loved her.  
H. W.

## Acknowledgments.

## Home Missions.

Statement of moneys received by the under-  
signed for Home Missions, since last acknowl-  
edgment, viz.:

Received per Dr Thos S Johnston, Treas Leb Classis, from Ben Soc of 1st Ref Ch, Reading, Pa,	\$ 23 91
Millbach cong, 3 25; Schaefferstown do, 10 00,	13 25
Schalter's Ch, 8 00; Specis' Ch, 10 75; Bern (addit'al), 14 00; Alsace, 7 25.	40 00
Hinnerschitz Ch, 10 00; Schalter's (ad- ditional), 4 60; Specis Ch (add), 8 25.	22 85
Wm M Deatrack, Treas Mercersburg Clas, from Mont Alto chg (com alms), 20 00; Kieffer's Ch, do, 2 80; Miss Annie M Deatrack (thank offering), 1 00,	23 80
Ref Ch, Alexandria, Pa, 46 09; Wood- cock Valley chg, 11 00.	57 09
Chas Santee, from Christ Ref Ch, Phila, Rev J H Pennebecker, Treas Lanc Clas, from Millersville chg, 7; Elizabeth- town do, 15 00.	50 00
Rev J O Johnson, Schulkil Haven Ref Ch, for Iowa mission, 13 00; for Rev Kreuter, 5 00.	22 00
E H Deatrack, Milton, Pa,	18 00
Rev J Calvin Leinbach, from St John's Ref S S, of Riegelsville, Pa, ant real- ized by Complanter,	5 00
J M Shoemaker, Treas of Miss Soc'y of Ref Ch, Bedford, Pa,	20 00
Rev W D Donat, from Berwick chg, Rev D Y Heiser, Treas E Pa Classis,	22 07
Mrs E G Rust, from Miss Societies of Ref Churches, Tiffin, O, for use of Rev Kreuter, Washington Territory,	7 00
Rev S S Miller, Treas Md Classis, for Iowa Missions, from Mt Moriah chge Miss Soc, 19 12; Complanter, 12 13; Jefferson chgs, Trinity Chapel S S, Miss Corn, 7 00; Miss Susan Kline's Miss box, 1 02; Com coll, 19 54; Glade chg, 21 00; Grace Miss, Wash, D C, 5 00; St Paul's Missionary Soc, Middletown, Md, 20 00.	111 68
Rev A Shullenberger, from Mrs Barbara Bunehrink, Mt Pleasant, Md,	11 00
Rev Dr S N Callender, from Mt Craw- ford, Va, Ref S S, part of the proceeds of the labor of little Complanter,	104 81
Rev W A Hass, Treas W Susq Classis, from Aaronsburg chg, 20 92; Nitti- yan Val, 63 38; Centre Hall, 5 72.	5 00
Jeremiah Miller, Henrietta, Blair coun- ty, Pa,	5 00
Wm Gassman, Treas Wymar Miss Soc, Hagerstown, Md,	20 00
Rev J F Wiant, Monroe, Clarion coun- ty, Pa,	5 00
Total,	\$ 695 03







General News.

Home.

Small pox is prevailing in New Orleans.

President Arthur is about starting on a short visit to Florida.

A full court has ousted David H. Lane from the city recordership.

Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., has cabled \$6,619 to the relief of the distressed in Ireland.

The Supreme Court of Illinois in full bench, has decided that the Palace Car Companies are common carriers.

The Philadelphia Germantown and Chestnut Hill, R. R. Co., have leased their road to the Penna. R. R. Co., for thirty years.

The stables and a large warehouse belonging to Jno. German and Samuel Royer, at Myerstown, Pa., were burned on the 26th of March.

The dead bodies of the victims of the Diamond Mine disaster at Braidwood, Ill., have at length been reached, and over thirty have been taken out.

The renegade Apache Indians are committing depredations in New Mexico. They killed a number of persons in the Animas Valley. Troops and Grangers are in pursuit of them.

Foreign.

Forty fishermen were drowned during a gale near Yarmouth, Eng., on the 31st ult.

The eruptions of Mt. Aetna have ceased, and there are no further indications of an earthquake.

At the great review and sham battle at Brighton, Eng., two hundred thousand men were in line.

Mt. Hekla, in Iceland, is in a state of eruption. Volcanic ashes have been falling at Dronheim, Norway.

A jury at Belfast, Ireland, have rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of six members of the Armagh Assassination Society.

King Alfonso has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece upon the Crown Prince, Frederick William, and the official recognition gives great satisfaction at Berlin.

Mr. Parnell wishes to hold a conference with the Irish League before coming to America. Some of the Fenians recently arrested at Cork, were concerned in the conspiracy of 1867. Dennis Deasy was arrested at Liverpool on the 29th ult., with infernal machines in his possession. Other explosive materials have been found at the lodgings of Patrick Flanagan.

A band of nihilists have been unearthed in an obscure part of St. Petersburg. They stubbornly resisted the police who attempted to capture them. Three officers were wounded, and one nihilist committed suicide rather than be captured. Eight conspirators were arrested and it is supposed that other parties are scattered over the city. Among the implements of destruction were one hundred and forty-four pounds of dynamite.

BITTER BREAD.

Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article), by the impure and adulterated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently, tastable in food, and by all physicians classed as injurious to health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no residuum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light and wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is because it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper proportions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other, while producing the largest amount of raising power. We are justified in this assertion from the unqualified statements made by the Government chemists, who after thorough and exhaustive tests recommended the "Royal" for Governmental use because of its superiority over all others in purity, strength and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, April 2, 1883.

**FLOUR.**—We quote super at \$3.25@3.75; winter extras at \$3.75@4.25; Pennsylvania family at \$4.80@5.25, as to quality, chiefly \$5 for good brands; Ohio and Indiana do. at \$5.25@6.25; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do. at \$5.50@6.25; Minnesota clears at \$5.25@5.75; do. straight at \$5.75@6.50; do. patent at \$7@7.75, chiefly \$7.25@7.75, and winter patent at \$6.25@7, as to quality. Rye Flour moved very slowly at \$3.75 for good Pennsylvania.

**WHEAT.**—Sales reported comprised 1800 bushels No. 2 red in elevator at \$1.20, with that bid and \$1.20; asked for March; 90,000 bushels April at \$1.20, closing at \$1.20; bid and \$1.20; asked.

**CORN.**—Sales of 2000 bushels damaged at 25c; 5000 bushels rejected at 61¢@62¢; 5500 bushels No. 3 mixed and yellow at 62¢@63¢, as to quality and location; 500 bushels steamer afloat at 62¢.

**OATS.**—Sales comprised 1 car No. 2 mixed at 51¢; 2 cars No. 3 white at 53¢; 5 cars No. 2 do. at 54¢, with 53¢ bid and 53¢ asked for March; 5000 bushels is April at 53¢.

**RYE.**—There was very little on the market. Distillers bought small lots at 68¢@70¢. The market.

**POULTRY.**—We quote live Chickens at 14¢@16¢; Roosters, 10¢@12¢; live Turkeys, 16¢@18¢; Ducks, 16¢@18¢; Geese, 11¢@13¢. Dressed Turkeys, near-by choice to extras, 21¢@25¢; do. do. Western, 20¢@23¢; common to medium, 16¢@19¢. Dressed Chickens, choice to extra, 16¢@20¢; the latter fancy near-by; do. common, 13¢@14¢. Dressed Ducks, 17¢@20¢.

**SUGARS.**—Raw were quiet but firm at 7¢@7.1-16c. for fair and 7¢@7.3-16c. for good refining muscovades. Refined were in moderate demand and steady at 8¢ for granulated; 8¢ for crystal A, and 8¢ for confectioners' A.

**PROVISIONS.**—We quote Mess Pork at \$19.50 @19.75; shoulders in salt, 8¢; do. smoked, 8¢@9¢; pickled shoulders, 8¢@9¢; do. smoked, 9¢@10¢; pickled bellies, 11¢@12¢; smoked do., 12¢@13¢; smoked salt bellies, 12¢@12¢. Loose butchers' Lard, 10¢@11¢; Western steam do., \$11.70@11.75; city refined, do., 11¢@12¢. Lard stearine, 11¢@11¢; Oleo do., 9¢. Beef hams, \$22@23, as to brand; Smoked Beef, 14¢@15¢; sweet-pickled hams, 11¢@12¢ for heavy to light averages; smoked hams, 13¢@14¢. City Tallow, in hds., 8¢; country do., in barrels, 7¢@8¢, do. in casks, 8¢@9¢.

**BUTTER.**—We quote Pennsylvania fresh creamery extras at 32¢@34¢; do. firsts, 28¢@30¢; Western do. do. 30¢@32¢; do. firsts, 25¢; June cream-

\$85.00  
FOR ONLY  
\$51.00  
Freight  
Prepaid



NEW STYLE No. 1215. Height, 72 ins., Depth, 34 ins. Length, 49 ins., Weight, boxed, about 400 lbs. Address or call upon the Manufacturer

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$51.00

Regular Price \$85.00 Without Stool, Book and Music.

24 STOPS. 1 Cello, 8 ft. tone, 2 Melodia, 8 ft. tone, 3 Clarabella, 8 ft. tone, 4 Mammal Sub-bass 18 ft. tone, 5 Bourdon, 8 ft. tone, 6 Saxophone, 8 ft. tone, 7 Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone, 8 Diapason, 8 ft. tone, 9 Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone, 10 Grand Expression, 8 ft. tone, 11 French Horn, 8 ft. tone, 12 Harp Zolian, 13 Vox Humana, 14 Solo, 1 ft. tone, 15 Dulciana, 8 ft. tone, 16 Clarinet, 8 ft. tone, 17 Vox Celeste, 8 ft. tone, 18 Violina, 4 ft. tone, 19 Vox Jubilant, 8 ft. tone, 20 Flauto, 4 ft. tone, 21 Coupler Harmonique, 22 Orchestral Force, 23 Grand Organ Knee Stop, 24 Right Organ Knee Stop.

IT IS VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE CUT. The Case is solid Walnut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive inlay veneers. The Music Pocket is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place in the millionaire's parlor, and would ornament the lodgings of a prince.

SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER.

If you will remit me \$51 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$85. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warranty for six years. Given under my Hand and Seal this 9th day of April, 1883.



**COUPON** On receipt of this Coupon and \$51 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your Bank, if forwarded within 10 days from date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for \$51, as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stop Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of \$51 accompanies this Coupon, and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$51 and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Note: Return this Coupon from date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

**FREIGHT PREPAID.** As a further inducement for you, (provided you order immediately, within the 10 days), I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument as it were at your very door, all freight prepaid at manufacturer's wholesale price. Order now! nothing saved by correspondence.

**HOW TO ORDER.** Enclosed find \$51.00 for Organ. I have read your statement in this advertisement and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forwarded it, at six per cent, according to your offer. Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Bank Check. You may accept by telegraph on last day and remit by mail on that day, which will secure this special price. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price. PROVIDING ORDER IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

ery, 18c; imitation creamery, 20¢@25¢; Bradford county old dairies, best here, 18¢@19¢. New York State fresh dairy extras, 25¢@27¢; do. fair to good, 22¢@24¢; do. old do., 18¢. Western dairy extras, 18¢; do. firsts, 12¢@16¢. Rolls, choice to fancy, 16¢@18¢—few, if any, here; do. fair to good, 12¢@14¢; common shipping grades, 9¢@11¢. Prints, fancy, 37¢@38¢; do. firsts, 30¢@33¢; do. seconds, 25¢@28¢.

**CHEESE.**—We quote New York full cream choice at 14¢@14½¢; do. fair to good, 13½¢@14¢; Ohio flat fine, nominal, at 14¢; Pennsylvania part skims, choice to fancy, 9½¢@10¢; do. fair to prime, 8½¢@9½¢, and full skims, 5¢@7½¢, as to quality.

**EGGS.**—Sales in round lots on a basis of 18½c. for near-by extras; 18c. for Western extras; 17½¢@17¾¢ for Southern fresh, and 27c. for Duck Eggs. Geese Eggs were irregular, with sales at 75c. down to 62c. for spot lots.

**PETROLEUM.**—The market for export was quiet but firm at 8½¢@8¾¢, as to test for refined in barrels, and 10½¢@11c. as to brand for do. in cases.

**HAY AND STRAW.**—Quotations were \$16 for choice York State, \$15 for No. 1 and \$12@14 for poor to fair. Rye Straw was dull at \$12@12.50.

**SEEDS.**—Clover was firm under a fair inquiry and light offerings at 14½¢@15c. Timothy, at \$1.80@2¢ bushel. Flax, \$1.55 ¢ bushel for pure.

**FEED.**—Sales of 2 cars fair and choice Western winter Bran on track at \$19.50@20, and 10 tons fancy Southern do. on dock at \$21.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beesves, 2900; sheep, 9000; hogs, 3500. Previous week, Beesves, 2900; sheep, 10,000; hogs, 3000.

**BEEF CATTLE.**—Quotations: Extra, 7½¢@7¾¢; good, 7¢@7¼¢; medium, 6½¢@6¾¢; common, 5½¢@6½¢; fat cows, 4½¢@5½¢; slippery do., 3¢@4c.

**CITY DRESSED BEEVES** were active and prices closed firm at 9¢@11c, with sales of common cows as low as 7½c, while Western dressed were in good demand and closed at 9½¢@10½¢.

**HOGS** were active and in demand at an advance of ½c. Quotations: Extra, 11½¢@11¾¢; good, 11¢@11½¢; medium, 10½¢@10¾¢.

**MILCH COWS** were inactive at \$30@70.

**SHEEP.**—Quotations: Extra, 7¢@7¼¢; good, 6½¢@6¾¢; medium, 5½¢@6½¢; common, 4½¢@5½¢; Fall lambs, 5¢@8½¢; veal calves, 7¢@9c.

**BELCHERTOWN, MASS.** I have been taking your VITALIZED PHOSPHITES for consumption; they were first prescribed for me by Dr. Barrett, of Taunton. Before I was taken sick I weighed 167 lbs. When I commenced your Food I weighed 100 lbs. I now weigh 159 lbs. I have taken it for some months, and my improvement is all due to your remedy. G. F. LINCOLN. For sale by all druggists, or by mail, \$1.00. F. CROSBY & Co., 606 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Troops have been sent to arrest the belligerent Creek Indians.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Price 25 cts.

A VISIT TO BEATTY'S ORGAN FACTORY.

Washington, N. J., boasts of an organ manufactory where a complete instrument is turned out every twelve minutes. It is owned by the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of the city. The works and yards occupy thirteen acres. It contains 180 wood and iron-working machines, 420 feet of line shafting, over two miles of leather belting, over seven miles of steam and water-piping, three miles of electric wires, 320 Edison lights, 400 feet of speaking tubes, and a 500 horse-power engine, and it employs over 500 hands. All the scroll and fancy woodwork is made by machinery. The shrieking of the saws and planers sounds as though a drove of pigs were being butchered. The dust from the saws and planers is sucked up through tin funnels, carried to the engine-room and used as fuel for the boilers. The water for the boilers is heated by exhaust-steam before it is turned into the boilers. Everything is done to preserve the lives and health of the employees. The hatchways open and close by machinery while the elevators are in motion. Even the tuning of the reeds is done by steam. Fifty-five tuners are employed. Each is shut up in a small cell by himself, where he listens to his monotonous music and nothing else during working hours.

Mr. Beatty asserts that he has the largest organ manufactory in existence. He claims that his instruments are of superior make and durability, and he challenges a trial with any other organ. His sound boards are of cedar, so constructed that a leak is impossible, and his reeds are dovetailed and as firm as though cut from a solid block of brass. While visiting Washington last week Mr. Beatty opened his books for the inspection of the writer. They showed the following receipts from the sale of organs and pianos in February:

Week ending February 3.....	\$25,039
Week ending February 10.....	20,939
Week ending February 17.....	21,759
Week ending February 24.....	26,184

The total for the shortest month of the year is \$93,921, indicating a business returning nearly \$1,200,000 a year. The books show that it is triple the business done in any previous February.

In the twenty four working days of last month, Mr. Beatty shipped 1,152 organs. He shut down for a week in January, to put in a new boiler; yet he shipped in that month 1,102 instruments. In the twenty-six working days in December, he shipped 1,410 organs, 980 in November, 1,303 in October, and 1,151 in September. His shipments of pianos are not included. They average about 100 a week.

Mr. Beatty is the largest taxpayer in Warren County. He seems to be a wealthy man aside from his organ and piano business. He is the largest stockholder in the Washington water-works, and he owns the most of the stock in the First National Bank of that city. His manufactory cost him as it stands over \$300,000. About eighteen months ago, it was burned to the ground. In 120 days, the present structure arose on the ruins of the old one. It is a third larger; yet its owner says that he is frequently driven night and day to fill his orders. The fire was a disastrous blow to his business; but, by his indomitable energy and pluck, he has overcome every obstacle, and to-day no man in New Jersey seems to stand higher in the business community. The most complete safeguards against fire are found in the new manufactory. The building can be flooded at a moment's notice by water from the city and from private mains.—N. Y. Sun.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in composition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

**THE FRIGIDICKE Refrigerator**

FRISON'S Refrigerators are extensively used in this and all European countries with entire satisfaction. A Great Variety of styles and sizes. Free Walnut and Ash with Porcelain Water Coolers for nursery and dining-room use. Largest sizes for various purposes. Prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$50. Call and see them or send for Catalogue. E. S. FARSON, 220 Dock St., Philad'a.

**THE RIDGEWAY Patent REFRIGERATOR**

Dries and Purifies itself while in use. For Families, Hotels, Restaurants, Butchers, Creameries, etc. Cold Storage and Transportation.

The Ridgeway Patent Refrigerator Co. 1518 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

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OPEN FIRE-PLACES. Slate and Soapstone Goods of every description. State Titles and Plaques for Art Decoration. Manufactured by Coulter & Long, 119 SOUTH 13th ST., PHILA'DA. Sole Agents and Chilson's Boston Ranges and Furnaces. Estimates and Catalogues furnished.

**\$72 A WEEK** \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Me.

**FARMS** on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

**8% First Mortgages.** Large security. Something new. Send for circular. FRANCIS SMITH & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

**FIVE SETS REEDS.** Five Octaves, hand-some appearance. It will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the Sweet VOIX CELESTE STOP, the famous French Horn Solo Combination, New Grand Organ Right and Left Knee Stops, to control the entire motion by the Knee, if necessary. Five (5) Sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: a set of powerful Sub-bass Reeds, set of 3 Octaves of VOIX CELESTE; one set of FRENCH HORN REEDS, and 2 1/2 Octaves each of regular GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Besides all this, it is fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the instrument. Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, also Sounding Board, &c., &c. It has a Sliding Lid and conveniently arranged Handles for moving. The Belows which are of the upright pattern, are made from the best quality of rubber cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up with steel springs and the best quality of pedal straps. The Pedals, instead of being covered with carpet, are polished metal, neat design, never get out of repair or worn.

**SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER.** If you will remit me \$51 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$85. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warranty for six years. Given under my Hand and Seal this 9th day of April, 1883.

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**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

POPULAR PIANOFORTE METHOD.

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There has been no more successful instruction book ever published than

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The Charming Weekly for Boys and Girls. 7 cts. a month—75 cts. a year. March Numbers of the Above Now Ready. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address. D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers, 32 Franklin Street, Boston.

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Introduction by Gen. Sherman. Superb Illustrations. The greatest work ever published by any of our great authors. Valuable and thrilling book ever written. It sells like wildfire, and is the grandest thing ever offered to Agents. Send for Circulars. Extra Terms. Specimen Plates, etc., all free to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Ct. n. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 85 outfit free. Address H. HALL & Co., Portland, Me.

**SHAW, APPLIN & CO.,** Parlor, Church and Lodge Furniture 27 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

**AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN.** Who is an active member of the Reformed Church can secure a practice worth Three Thousand Dollars per year, and no competition within eight miles, by addressing

Rev. M. H. M., 907 Arch St., Phila.

**At John Wanamaker's.**

Perhaps it is worth while to re-count all the sorts of goods that are in these ten buildings on Chestnut street; for they are all comparatively recent additions to the store; and are now for the first time thrown together into one.

Ladies' coats and jerseys are on the ground floor of the large room 1301 and 1303. Furs also; and we're actually selling seal coats and everything else now; but they'll be put away shortly. [By the way, as soon as the weather turns, we shall tell you what provision we have made for keeping our own furs; and that you may bring yours in to be kept too; kept and guaranteed.] Ladies' dresses and dress-making, and mantles and mantle-making, occupy the second floors of 1301, 1303, 1305 and 1307. [The third and fourth floors are workrooms for dress-making, furs, trimming, millinery, bedding, etc., etc., but you don't care about them.] Shawls are in the second floor of 1303. Girl's dresses and coats are in 1305, second floor. The Car is in the rear of this room; the Car that you take to-day to see the trimmed hats and bonnets and the most distinguished novelties in millinery stuffs. Baby clothes of all sorts fill 1307 from end to end. Muslin and cambric underwear, corsets, and skirts of all sorts, are in the front half of 1309 and 1311. Upholstery in the rear half of 1309 and 1311 and the whole of the second floors of the same buildings; curtains and most of the finer stuffs being up-stairs. Then comes the Arcade, 1313; nothing but an entrance. Beyond the Arcade the three buildings 1315, 1317 and 1319 are thrown together, strictly into one room; and the easiest division is by counters, which extend across the three buildings. First counter, along the Chestnut street front, is filled with the small articles of gentlemen's furnishing, such as collars, suspenders, handkerchiefs, etc. Second counter, neckwear, walking-sticks and gentlemen's jewelry. Third, shirts. Fourth, half-hose. Fifth, parasols. Sixth and seventh, all sorts of gloves. Eighth and ninth, ladies' and children's hose. Tenth, along the rear wall of these stores, umbrellas. West counter, along the west wall of 1319, merino and silk underwear for all.

These are old buildings, got one at a time, rebuilt enough to adapt them to our use, pillars put in place of partitions wherever practicable, doorways cut through where partitions had to be left; and they are almost as handy, for you and for us, as if they were new. They look new, inside, only somewhat incongruous; and, outside, paint and plate-glass will do a great deal.

By the way, did you ever think how much news you get out of these big windows? They are carefully shut in from sunshine and dust; and we can put our most costly things in them for you to look at. Only now and then do we put in things for diversion, such as Santa Claus at Christmas, and the Old Mill at Easter. Those windows could tell you a great deal more about goods, but for the stupid fear some of our people have that somebody else'll look into the windows, beside you. Maybe they'll outgrow it some day.

1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317 and 1319 Chestnut.

**JOHN WANAMAKER.** Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall Square.